

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8256

號十初月六年二統宣

SATURDAY JULY 16, 1910.

六拜禮

號六十月七年七英清

SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Marriage and Death.

Leading Articles:—

Canton-Hankow Railway.
Fair Warning.
The Great Fight.
The Railway Debate.
Chinese Promissory Notes.
Missions and Emotions.
"Vive la France!"
The Retort Insolent.
"The Greatest of These."

Telegrams:—

Colwan Bombarded.
The Macao Crisis.

Meetings:—

Legislative Council.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Legal Intelligence:—

An Absent Plaintiff.
The False Imprisonment Appeal.
The Mitchell Affair Case.
A Question of Tong Names.
Where's the Security?
The Harard Case.
Chinese Promissory Notes.
A Piano-Tuner's Claim.

Policies:—

Alleged Arson.
The Charge Against Grant.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
Canton Opium Tax.
The Balgownie Rubber Estates, Limited.
Canton Expropriations.
Old Public Building in Hongkong.
Canton Day by Day.
Notes by the Way.
The Hippodrome.
Railway in China.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
Currency Reform in China.
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.
New Territories.
The Cases of the Mandarin.
Singapore Shipping and Trade.
Mr. Joseph Fraser's visit to the Straits.
Sinking of the Dewey.
Opium Smuggling.
Hongkong Bank.
Hongkong Capital for Philippines.
Hongkong Japan Service.
Missionaries "on the Loose."
Sease and Semitism.
Opening of Port Arthur.
Tombola Results.
The China Mutual Insurance Co.
Colwan to Ashes.
Viceroy Yuan's Sarcasm.
Shell Transport.
The Opium Crisis.
Russia and Japan in Manchuria.
The Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
Kopexia a Lissens.
Royal Insurance Co.
The Circus.
H.E. Yuan Refused.
Property in Hongkong.
Hongkong Philharmonic Society.
Russia-Japanese Agreement.
Typhoid Warning.
Hongkong Flour Mills.
Japanese Sugar Industry.
The Colwan Affair.
Health of Hongkong.
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Sapong Rubber Estate.
Maleria in Hongkong.
Hongkong's Sanitary Condition.
The Extension of Trade with China.
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
The Shanghai Stock Exchange.
New O. S. K. Steamer.

Local and General.

Commercial:—
Weekly Share Report.
Freight Market.
Yarn Market.
Rubber Share Market.
Bullion.
Exchange.

MARRIAGE.

On July 8, at Shanghai, Harold Balme, F.R.C.S. England, U.R.C.P., second son of Paul Balme, Esq., Highbury, London, to Miss Elisabeth, second daughter of the late T. W. Carr, Esq., Carlisle, England.

DEATH.

On July 7, 1910, at Shanghai, A. M. Wilson, Marine Engineer, aged thirty years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(6th July.)

This is an undertaking which seems to have been dogged by persistent bad luck from its very inception. The political and financial intrigues which marked its early days have been succeeded by interminable disputes among the shareholders. Appointments of directors, secretaries, engineers and other officials have also been a fruitful source of trouble. At present there are hardly any Europeans left in the employment of this unfortunate railway. All, except two French contractors, have either left or are going to leave shortly. There are four Japanese engineers still at work, and at least two skilled Chinese engineers, educated abroad. Work is at a standstill in certain sections and in others it is expected soon to be discontinued. In some cases this is due to the subsidence of the bed, which consists of soft red clay. Three tunnels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the last about 150 miles from Canton, have been completed. The lines are laid continuously up to the first tunnel. Up to section 2 there is an embankment. Beyond that surveying has been done. At the present rate of what it is difficult to suppose could be enough to call progress, this railway will

not be built for another ten or twelve years. This is a pessimistic estimate, but the state of affairs is sufficiently hopeless to make one pessimistic. We are informed that Taotai Kwong who cannot justly be accused of ignorance or inefficiency is tired of unjust accusations of this and worse kinds. Nothing is easier than to abuse the man at the wheel because the ship rolls when a big gale is blowing. Even if the ship ought to be kept with her head to the wind, so as not to get the force of the sea on her beam and we believe, (subject to correction that such occasions do occur), the ship will roll, and responsibility rests in any case with the captain, and not a poor steersman or engineer. His Excellency, Sir Chen-tung Liang was only too glad to be freed from an empty title amid many would-be skippers of a leaking ship. Now Taotai Kwong prefers to be engineer-in-chief of the Chui-tung Railway rather than continue to be abused and suspected in the South. Our sympathies are, however, not only with him. The Company is to be commiserated with on losing the services of such a man as Mr. Kwong, especially because of the impossibility of replacing him, or certainly the very great improbability of his being replaceable by a Chinese. All the other young foreign-educated Chinese engineers are jumped at by one or other of the railways elsewhere in China, and we have certainly no right to regret that such men are in existence and are finding ready employment. When Brunel, a Frenchman, came to England to enrich our country not only with the splendours of his concrete achievements, but with the invaluable gifts of learning, experience, and genius which our native engineers acquired from him, he set an example which Japan has followed and China must be praised for attempting to follow. But that China should do so unwisely is a matter for regret. If, where one thousand skilled men are needed, urgently needed, only one hundred Chinese are available, must the work be delayed for centuries the period in which it should have been completed? We have stated the pessimistic view should like, with deference, to suggest our own, if not optimistic, at least reasonable and practical view. The Canton-Hankow Railway is in Chinese hands, which as yet have not been trained to "hammer hammer all together" in such great undertakings. There has been discussion, division, dissension. But is it too much to hope for, that some master mind, grasping the situation in every detail, may impose his will upon the various conflicting elements in the Company, and welding them together use every ounce of force it possesses in the advancement and prosecution to triumphant completion of a work so momentous in its consequences, and so fraught with precious possibilities to the national life of China as the railway from Canton to Hankow?

DRUGS IN AMERICA.

We published on Thursday an account given by an American journal of the official figures relating to persons addicted to drug habits in the United States. An estimate that attributes to a percentage of more nearly 4% than 1% of the whole population the character of "drug fiends" cannot but be very disquieting, though its vagueness takes away some of one's natural distrust at such a state of affairs. Several established facts exposed in a report by Dr. Kahler, chief of the drug department of the Government Bureau of Chemistry in the United States, are worth nothing. The first is that a greater percentage of drug fiends is found in the United States than in China. This is seen by the estimate which gives one per cent. of the population of China as opium addicts, but one and one-tenth as a minimum, and a possible maximum of four and four-tenths per cent. in the United States as being victims of the drug habit. This corroborates much that we have heard and read, and a little that has come under our personal experience. There cannot be any doubt that in certain parts of the States drug-taking is as common as drunkenness in say the Old Kent Road. We write subject to correction, but we believe that New Orleans has been known as a place where an extraordinarily large proportion of the population "doped" itself, whether with cocaine or morphine or both. Cocaine is very fatal among women. It seems to be the deadliest of all poisons that are taken as a habit. Another remarkable thing is that with all the outcry in America against opium smoking in China, the laws relating to drugists are nothing like as severe as they are in England. There they are as restrictive as human ingenuity can make them. Not only is this so in the case of retail sales of cocaine, morphine, etc., but also in that of every sort of compound containing such drugs, patent medicines and all. It is evident that the American laws governing the composition and sale of patent medicines are in States far less searching and restrictive than ours. There are also, it appears, differences in inter-State law. A Federal Law is obviously needed, to secure uniformity over all United States territory, and to prevent similar discrepancies as those now so painfully evident in the matter of alcohol. It would be incongruous to permit a man to buy in one State enough dope to kill a regiment or to keep him in chains to a sad vice for a year, while in the next State, say half an hour distant by rail, another man might not get a drop of laudanum to top a toothache without a doctor's prescription. We hold no brief for German methods of red tape, but we are much mistaken if the German laws on this subject are not the most thoroughly sensible and efficient in the whole world and might serve as a model to all nations.

FAIR WARNING.

(15th July.)

His Majesty's Consul-General wrote last week a despatch which for clearness of expression and vigour of style leaves nothing to be desired. After briefly but with admirable plainness referring to Treaty stipulations Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., very justly points out that His Majesty's Government have made generous concessions to China "in order to assist the opium suppression policy of the Chinese Government." With pointed skill the Consul-General avoids a single word which might be construed as a reflection on the Central Government. "It is surprising," he writes, "to find a Province of the Empire requiring this treatment by the imposition of illegal imposts and by unduly interfering with British trade." The sarcasm of this will not be lost even on the hide-bound hardened heres of the treaty-breakers of Canton. We have all along expressed our opinion that it was not at all surprising to find that those inveterate contempters of international agreements, the "get-rich-quickers" of China should once more revive the old game, the supposed-to-be-dead and gone old hydra. What did surprise us was that anybody should have been taken in by it for a minute. The scrupulous language of the Consul-General affords the Viceroy an opportunity of disclaiming all malice prepense and of attributing the whole business to over zeal in the cause of opium suppression. But the dignity of Treaties made with the British Government cannot be violated without rebuke, and the Viceroy's delay in complying with the Consul-General's first protest meets with that rebuke in his final paragraph, where with ominous gravity he has "to warn Your Excellency that in event of the continuance of the practices complained of the Government of Kwangtung will be held responsible." It is impossible for a warning to be worded with more dignified reticence, and it now only remains for us piously to hope that it will speedily be obeyed. An interesting inquiry now suggests itself. What if the Viceroy fails to comply? What if he so apprehends the true inwardness of the situation as to offer a feather-bed resistance, and to say in effect, "Well, what are you going to do now?" Of course, our Charge d'Affaires in Peking would promptly demand from the Viceroy the cashiering of the Viceroy and his degradation from all his titles and honours, as well as similar punishment for the other higher Provincial Authorities responsible for such *outrageances*. But suppose the Viceroy refused, what then? Or less unlikely, suppose the Viceroy to act with perfidy, temporarily degrade the Viceroy while appointing another just as bad? What should our Government do? Might we hope for a brief return of the stern days when the White Ensign and all it means was asked to kindly reduce recalcitrant Viceroy to a condition of penitent common-sense? Or should we smile and "thank you, kindly Sir," for having brought us to a realization of our own exasperating impotence? For rejoice while we may at the firmness and vigour of the Consul-General's protest, we are not all sanguine of His Majesty's Government taking steps to enforce it which might be misconstrued by some of their well-beloved and trusty supporters as initiating another "Opium War."

THE GREAT FIGHT.

We have repeatedly been asked what we think of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, and it ought to be unnecessary for us to answer, as we have already expressed our views on prize-fighting and boxing in general. It will be needless for us now to point out at length that, as we have remarked before, modern prize fights are not what such contests were in the days of "Rodney Stone." The unhealthy spirit of the whole thing disgusts real lovers of bravery and skill. When the news of Johnson's victory first became known, we rejoiced that our American friends had not fulfilled the dismal prophecy of the Governor of California who openly declared that the white people would never let Johnson win, and indeed that he dared not fight to win, for fear of being lynched. Such a miserable state of affairs, had it been true, would have been to the eternal dishonour of the great Republic. We are delighted to find that such gloomy forebodings have been falsified. We naturally feel sympathy for a white fighter against a negro, but our sympathy does not amount to colour prejudice. Our feelings are very simple and utterly sportsmanlike. He say "Fight against the black man, and fairly fight with him, as we do with our Hausa troops in Africa; march with him, eat with him, starve with him, die with him. But don't marry him—or her." And we might add "Nor inflict a worse injury than marriage." All wise black people will agree with us, and so will all white people, especially those who have led black troops. There are no better fighters on earth than the Soudanese and they are as black as a blackcat. As for "race riots" the scum of all races are just scum, and if a few low blackguards and white savages are killed in such riots, the world is well rid of them. We devoutly hope, however, that in every case the murderers will be hanged.

THE RAILWAY DEBATE.

(15th July.)

Sir Edward Grey clearly stated the British attitude with regard to the Chinchow-Aigun railway in the debate in Parliament on June 15th last. He quite rightly has adhered to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1897, for as long as that agreement is in force no British Foreign Minister could do

anything else. It binds Great Britain not to press the Chinese Government for railway concessions in the Manchurian-Siberian region. Russia in 1897 desired to have that field to herself, and not unnaturally still wishes to retain whatever commercial and strategic advantages are left her in Manchuria after the disasters of the war. When the British and American concessionaires of the Chinchow-Aigun railway found themselves hampered by the Chinese they naturally appealed to their Governments for redress. China was forced to act as she did by Russia on the one hand and Japan on the other. Our Government cannot bring any pressure to bear on China without breaking the Anglo-Russian agreement. The attitude of Japan in demanding participation in this railway is simply that of the lion over a disputed kill. By the sword Japan has won a right to interfere with any railway in Manchuria which may compete with her interests or threaten her strategically. To put it more prosaically, Japan has bought that right at enormous cost in blood and money. It is useless to protest that the Chinchow-Aigun railway does not, as a matter of fact, in any way compete with any existing Japanese railway in Manchuria. Japan has bought the right to say that it does. From the strategic point of view, also, Japan has the same right to assert herself. If Russia insists on participating in this railway, why so must she, that is all. In all this it is far less the British and American concessionaires with whom we feel sympathy than with the unfortunate Chinese, who willing enough to have this railway built for them by the people with whom they originally arranged for it, are now between the hammer and the anvil of Russia and Japan. Another point altogether is whether our Government ought not to have come to some plain understanding about the meaning of the words "sphere of influence." It seems that whatever happens the British are to go to the wall, whether we are shoved there by the Chinese or by other European powers. If our people get a concession in Manchuria, "Here, ho! Hands off!" cry the Russians, "that's our sphere of influence!" And Japan gently taps the hilt of her sword and looks at China with a "Just you dare, that's all" kind of look. If our people want to build a railway in North Shantung, "Halt!" cries the German, "his sprich man Deutsch!" But when Germans and Belgians come interfering and competing with British interests in the Yangtze Valley, which was explicitly declared to be the British sphere of influence, we are debarred from objection by a unanimous roar of "open door!" And the British as usual are pushed aside. China cannot be expected to look on British influence with our eyes. We are infinitely convinced that everything British stands for liberty, honesty and the happiness of man. But the Chinese do not see this to us so evident truth. The many honest but half-educated or ill-informed Chinese who talk about the "opium war" may be pitted for their ignorance, but cannot be blamed for malice or unreasonableness if they hate us. The conservative Chinese who see in us the aggressors who have overthrown all they held dear are not deserving of censure if they refuse to take us at our own valuation. Left to themselves, therefore, the rulers of China necessarily abominate all Foreign Nations, and probably, though as we are convinced, mistakenly, the British most of all. When they see these hated British losing ground and being ousted from positions once deemed impregnable, they do not consider whether this is due to a fine and noble sense of justice and a rigid adherence to our pledged word and our treaty engagements, or rather to timidity and weakness. Of course they put down every triumph of our rivals and every retreat, however graceful on our part, to mere supine cowardice. Mr. Gresham Stewart draws "attention to the fact that the Chinese are apparently treated with a certain amount of indulgence, and are allowed to go back upon their promises with impunity." Just so.

CHINESE PROMISSORY NOTES.

An important decision was given yesterday in Full Court in the action *Tsai Kan versus Chung Tsim Kwai*. The real point concerned the negotiability of what in China are little more than "ping chü," acknowledged receipts of debt. It has been decided that the following language, in Chinese, signed by the "maker," i.e., the borrower of the sum for which the document is written, makes it a promissory note, and therefore a negotiable instrument:—"I have hereby borrowed from Mr. Chung Shun Koo the principal of \$2,000, in Hongkong current banknotes. Interest will be calculated at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 per month. It is clearly stated that it will be optional (for the money-lender) to demand return (of the money) at any time. Last oral words should be unreliable this writing is made as proof. No words to the contrary will be allowed. This loan for which two borrowing notes are separately given amounts to \$4,000 in all. Kwong Sui, 30th year, 10th moon, 15th day (21/10/09). The maker of borrowing note Tsai Kan Kwai. True handwriting." The payee has only to endorse it and the endorsee becomes a payee, with a right of action against the endorser and the drawer. All turned upon the "promise to pay." Do these words constitute a promise to pay on demand? Or are they simply one-sided, dictated by the lender to establish his claim upon the borrower? His Lordship, the Chief Justice in Full Court has declared that "if a document is made in this form, and signed by the borrower, so that he adopts the language of it and it is language appropriate for a borrower

to use, he must be taken to mean that the demand for return of the money will be met by repayment. The lender engages not to seek re-payment until demand, the borrower himself putting this covenant, as it were, into the lender's mouth, engages to meet the demand when made." Several grave questions are sure to arise over this on the face of it perfectly sound judgment. For instance: Ah Tak of Canton has a place of business in Hongkong as well as his hoag in Canton. He makes a promissory note payable to Lum-kee of Fatsan, who assigns it to Kiu-hu, who assigns to Mr. Smith, who pays it to his bank. Mr. Smith presents it to Kiu-hu, who "has seen a boom" and therefore "suddenly and suddenly vanished away, and never is heard of again." Mr. Smith uses his right of action to the utmost, even against the original maker Ah Tak. As the latter has, *ex hypothesi*, a place of business here in Hongkong, there is not much trouble, and the Hongkong Courts deal with the matter as rapidly as usual, and quite effectually. But suppose that Ah Tak has no place of business in Hongkong and the final battle comes before that "*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*," the British Consul at Canton (or any other Treaty Port)? What then? Ye learned Counsel who have pleaded causes before Consular Courts, hear, and perpend!

MISSIONS AND MISSIONS.

(15th July.)

We constantly hear people exaggerate, we constantly hear our friends exaggerate, we constantly hear our missionaries exaggerate. Our desire to exercise Christian charity in our vivid realization of that not always obvious truth the Brotherhood of Man causes us to smile indulgently at exaggeration by other people; when committed by our friends, amusement is tempered by wonder at so infantile a weakness in persons otherwise so estimable and so lovable; but when missionaries are guilty of it amusement ceases, and only Christian charity remains, and may be forgiven for it very little of that. In most cases, however, we are not called upon to protest; our duty is not incompatible with our silence. But sometimes it happens that a missionary gives utterance to so pernicious an assertion that instead of a mere exaggeration it has actually the force of a perversion of the truth. It is then that we are bound to express our disapproval, and to protest in the name of reason, moderation, and also of religion against such dangerous and fallacious pronouncements. Our correspondent "The Triangle" has called our attention to one of these. While we do not join with him in his "*excessu indignatio*," we certainly do think that to compare the opportunity given to missionary effort by the awakening of China (a phrase, by the way, which may mean several, even mutually self-contradictory, things) to that offered by "the day of Pentecost," is to a religious mind repulsive, and to assert that "no such chance is likely to be given to missionaries again till the Day of Judgment" is to and irreligious mind a flight of prophecy over the height of absurdity. The unvaried opportunities for evangelization offered by Great Britain's conquest of India more than one hundred years ago, and the partition of Africa among the European nations more than twenty years ago, do not seem to have borne such fruit as the Day of Pentecost did in a far shorter time, at far less expenditure. The opening of Japan to missionary effort was another Pentecostal "chance" for missionaries. We are not disparaging the zeal at least of the missionaries of to-day when we contrast their apparent want of success in these days of "awakening" with the marvellous results achieved by the followers of St. Francis Xavier in Japan. The converts of those men were not "rice Christians" and they died in torrents to prove that they were not. But let us quite calmly survey these separate fields, all ready to yield rich harvest—ploughed and watered already we may say, at least partially. There are three hundred million people odd in British India. Most of them are heathens. There are, roughly, (let us admit, the figures for our purpose) two hundred and ten million people in all Africa. Most of them are heathens. Japan has a population of little over fifty million. One hundred thousand of them are said to be Christians. In London with its suburbs there is a population of little under seven million. How many of them are Christians?

"VIVE LA FRANCE!"

(14th July.)

The only adjective that John Bull could find when he wished to qualify "France" was a French one. He called her "belle," and "la belle France" she is to her English lovers. For who have loved her more than we, and who have, long long ago, done her more hurt? Alas, the English loved France so well that they wanted to keep her altogether. But she was not a wanton. She was a Maiden, and that bearded virgin Joan of Arc led warriors through arrow storms to the van of battle, and trampling down a mass of spears and swords, shattered her enemies' rear-guard, and wheeled and charged again! The names of Duhols and Duguesclin, that almost superhuman fighter, Duguesclin, with his "Xaladralles" and other heroes of the days when France defended and saved her honour, leap at once to our mind when she, pretty lady, appears on the world's stage on the 14th of July, with her cap of Liberty awry on her rebellious curls, and sweetly invites us to remember that it is her "fête day." Leader of nations, paradoxical, deplorable, perfectly logical yet more absurd

of all peoples, Athens not excepted, France is utterly feminine. She suffers horribly, but her offspring are the masters of the earth. "Frenchmen can't colonize," once growled a disgruntled Englishman. A Frenchman, it was that diplomatic model the Count de Chaylard, who replied "Well, well! And England? I think Norman Frenchmen had something to do with the colonization of that fertile country!" And of course one could only laugh and admit the perfect truth of his gibe. France has earned her right to be called France, and not a Republic, or an Empire, or a Monarchy. Whether she wear "leurs de lys" embroidered on her skirt or whether she declares that the "tricolor" and wooden shoes are good enough for her, and let who dare touch anything over which the former lies or that wears the latter, or whether she suddenly declares that she must have a Napoleon to husband and that eagles are her only pet bird, we British are still enthralled by her beauty, her glory and her genius. "France, France!" muttered in his fever one of those brilliant young men that the Ecole des Mines turns out every year to go teaching the world what engineering realities the mathematical dreamers of Gaul can produce. "France, France!" he cried, and when cold water was given him "Merci Maman" he said, and other words too dear and secret for us to repeat. We look upon France with the longing eyes of a lover, we feel towards her as Cynara de Bergerac did for his never to be forgotten Roxane; but every Frenchman, sees his country with the eyes of a son, to him France is a gentle-eyed soft-breasted mother. And we, who know and revere the women of France, as much as we love the laughing fighters and daring sportsmen who have achieved the conquest of the air, we heartily shout to-day "Vive la France!"

THE RETORT INSOLUNT.

(15th July.)

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces has sent a telegram to Peking defending his attitude of benevolent philanthropy towards the monopoly granted to a financial clique styled the Kwong Wing Yuan, which, after existing for a time the sympathies of a British Consul-General, has incurred at last an expression of his displeasure dictated by His Majesty's representative in Peking. The Viceroy's defence is a denial. He says that no tax is being levied on raw opium. He declares that raw opium remains as before, subject to no impositions other than those prescribed by Treaty. He also brings an accusation against the British Government of so grave a nature that it will have to be answered. His Excellency accuses the Government of India of a breach of faith. He asserts that instead of reducing the import of Indian opium, as agreed, by ten per cent per annum, the British have actually increased it. This is a sad state of affairs, and that the British Government should so break its pledged word is a matter that cries for trial and condign punishment. Fancy our Puritan Government, that sailed into power on the wings of a gust of virtuous anti-Chinese and anti-opium "revivalism," actually breaking international agreements and importing more, and not less, Indian opium than before. Surely, so liberal a Government, so Nonconformist-conscientious a Government, must have a reply to this damning accusation of encouraging the "opium traffic." Colonel Seely and Mr. Lloyd George must answer this. We British cannot permit a Government, however Radical, to continue to import such vast quantities of opium into China, solely for the benefit of a revenue which some strong men who have to administer the British Empire, to establish hospitals for the poor, make roads, bridges and canals and generally be "Father and Mother of the people," inform us has not been in any way benefited by the alleged opium selling activity of the British Government. Can it be possible that Viceroy Yuan is mistaken? That benevolent institution the Kwong Wing Yuan might answer this question—and several others.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE"

At the risk of being censured for upholding a good cause, of being misread at for raising an untimely voice to rally the true friends of humanity on behalf of the voiceless, and even on behalf of the utterly lost, the disinherited of God and man, the deranged in mind, at the risk of being accused of the deadliest of all sins, "crankiness on one subject," we cannot and we will not refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the Canton Authorities have made a fine parade of virtue in setting aside a piece of land which they do not want, on a site no longer very useful, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane in that "city of dreadful night." Most people who go from here to Canton on business have no time to look around them. The little they see, and the much that is felt by the over-tired nerves of their nostrils, prevent them from feeling any eagerness to explore, or even to look at attentively, the miseries of the Chinese huts, and still less the horrors of the slums. Those who go there for pleasure are too occupied in being cheated in the curio shops or in getting over-tired and learning nothing at all in a hurried glimpse of such marvels as the "City of the Dead" or the Execution Ground, or an ancient Water Clock, to think of noticing the only really interesting part of Canton. What is that? It was a woman, one of those wonderful old ladies who often put us men to shame by their almost weird insight (some people call it originally) who said that the most absorbingly interesting part of Canton was the people. Any one with the eye to see and the heart to feel them, must see in Canton what we

**THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND
ENGINEERING CO., LD.**

ANNUAL REPORT.

The net profits for the year ended on April 30, 1915, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and making provision for all known liabilities, amount to Rs. 379,331.89.

After deducting the interim dividend of 20 per cent on 55,000 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Rs. 13,500 there remains for distribution the sum of Rs. 241,152.70. This amount the Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz. —

	Rs.
Dividend on 55,000 shares at 20 per cent	13,500.00
Balance available for distribution	241,152.70
Total	254,652.70

A Final Dividend of Tls. 3.50 per Share

Amount to be carried to New
Account 45-1270

Tls. 54-35878

There has been no change in the Directorates during the year under review.

In accordance with § 98 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Directors, Messrs. R. S. F. McEale and H. J. Craig, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Bligham and F. N. Matthews.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
(Conts Omitted).	
Dr.	
1910. January 6th	Tla.
To 1/2 Interim Dividend on 55,500 Shares	138,000.00
1910. April 30th.	
To Directors, Auditors, and Agency Fees	8,500.00
To Balance	241,538.13
	Tla. 388,138.13
Cr.	
1909. May 1st.	Tla.
By Balance carried forward	6,266.00
1910. April 30th.	
By Unclaimed Dividends transferred ...	4,560.00
By Transfer Fees collected during year	177.00
By Interest received and estimated accrued on Investments. Bonds etc.	

and Current Account with Bank,	
less Interest on Cash Deposits with	
Company	16.17
By Transfer from General Working Ac-	
count	16.00

BALANCE SHEET.		Tls.	385,15
Liabilities.			
1910, April 30.			
Capital Account.			
Registered Capital—	Tls.		Tls.
55,700 Shares at Tls. 100...	5,570,000		
Subscribed Capital—			
55,000 Shares issued at Tls.			
100 fully paid up ...	5,516,200		
38 Shares at Tls. 100 due			
Members of the late			
S. C. Farnham, Boyd			
and Co., Ltd., to be			
issued on application	3,800		
55,200 Shares			5,530,00
Reserve Fund.			
(Taken over from the late S			

(Taken over from the late S.
 O. Farnham, Boyd and Co.
 Ld.)
 The Shanghai Dock and Ka-
 doonah Co. Ld.

glancing Co., Ltd.	40,531	47 1/2
Sundry Creditors.		
Local Bills, etc.	56,900	
Employees' Deposit Accounts ..	3,945	
Directors', auditors, & Agency		
Fees	8,300	69 1/2
Profit and Loss Account.		
Balance at Credit of this Account	245,3	

	<i>Assets.</i>	Tls. 5,877.6
	1912, April 30th.	
Property Account.		
Land :		sq. ft.
		...445.2
		Tls.
Value Tls. 1,729.4		
Docks, Buildings, Wharves & Walls 1,320.0		
Harbour Moorings 253.3		
Buildings :		

At all Establishments.....	766 1/2
Machinery and Plant.....	
At all Establishments.....	1,126 1/2
Tools, Patterns, and Gear.....	
At all Establishments.....	102 00
Steamers, Launches, and Vessels.....	130 50
Porters, Steam Dredgers, Pile-drivers, etc.....	75 50
Furniture.....	
Office and Drawing Office Furniture, drawing materials and appliances, plans, etc.....	18 00
Stock Account.....	
Value of finished goods on hand.....	673 1/2
SUNDRY DEBITORS.	
Accessories in course of collection, etc., including value of completed portion of unfinished work (Tls. 306 74 00) and Tls. 11,003 45 secured by Promissory Note, dated September 7, 1901.....	640 50
INVESTMENT AND DEPOSITS.	

Tls. 176
 Note.—There is a small contingent Liability
 for uncalled Capital on certain of above issues

ment. The results of the study are as follows:

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THIRD MEETING.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley. Ideal weather conditions favoured the event. There was a somewhat sparse attendance. The racing on the whole was not of a very high order but an evening of the kind was witnessed in the last event of the day. A fact worthy of mention was the removal of the thick growth of bushes along the course between the seven and five-furlong posts thus providing a continuous view of the racing. The Band of the Buffs as usual accompanied the evening selections of music during the afternoon.

The various results are appended:—
"A CLASS" OF ONE-FOUR FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$5. Entrance fees to go to winners.
 Rear-Admiral Lyon's Llama Chief, 10st. 7lbs. (Bric) 1.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Servian Chief, 10st. 1lb. (Johnstone) 2.
 Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 2lbs. (Owner) 3.
 Mr. May's Mongoose (late Date Tree), 10st. 1lb. (Heathcote) 4.
 Mr. L. N. Lee's Revolution, 10st. 6lbs. (Owner) 5.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Roumanian Chief, 10st. 10lb. (Master) 6.
 Mr. Blank's Elder Dhu, 10st. 6lbs. (Klimanek) 7.

At the start Llama Chief led from Servian Dhu and Revolution, the three of which followed in close bunch. The first of the field maintained up to the Black Rock, when Servian Chief began to come up and was a length behind the leader round the home straight, with Kerry coming up strong. Half way between the winning post, Servian Chief shot forward and came up close to Llama Chief but could not pass the latter, which won by half a length. Kerry was third.
 Time: 1 min. 58 secs.
 Winner: \$16.10.
 Cash sweepstake: 1st, \$4.90; 2nd, \$4.40; 3rd, \$3.70.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open 6 furlong race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 3 for a second; and 2 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until the win again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize: \$5. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Temptation, 10st. 11lbs. (Master) 1.
 Capt. Heathcote's Hinton (late Uranus), 10st. 6lbs. (Owner) 2.
 Mr. John Johnston's Odds On, 10st. 11lbs. (Owner) 3.

Of the nine entries in this event only three started. The ponies got away close to one another, with Temptation leading from Hinton, and Odds On following close behind. In this order the Black Rock was reached, when Heathcote's mount was displaced by Odds On. In the home straight, Hinton got into second place again and led to Temptation by a neck. Time: 2 min. 12 1/2 secs.
 Winner: \$33.50.
 Cash sweepstake: 1st, \$19.95; 2nd, \$8.70; 3rd, \$4.85.

"B CLASS" OF ONE-FOUR FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. M. W. Slade's Twinstar, 10st. 8 lbs. (Johnstone) 1.
 Mr. O. K. Kie's Arbutus, 10st. 5 lbs. (Klimanek) 2.
 The Hon. E. G. Scarlett's Nankin, 10st. 1 lb. (Owner) 3.
 Mr. H. Humphreys' Coxcomb, 10st. 9 lbs. (Owner) 4.
 Mr. H. G. Markwald's Hector, 10st. 9 lbs. (Owner) 5.
 Mr. Frederick Ellis' Triad, 10st. 6 lbs. (Kremer) 6.
 Mr. Blank's Spirit Level, 10st. 6 lbs. (Owner) 7.
 Coxcomb led at the start at a fast pace, followed by Varboro and Hector. At the Black Rock the leading ponies were racing close together and round the home bend the issue was doubtful. Into the straight Twinstar displaced the others and at the finish won by about two lengths from Varboro, with Nankin third.
 Time: 2 min.
 Winner: \$9.50.
 Cash sweepstake: 1st, \$32.80; 2nd, \$10.80; 3rd, \$5.40.

TEAT PEGGING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$1 each man each Gymkhana.

The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge who will judge this competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any Judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.
 The Bull's A. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$5. 3rd prize: \$3. 4th prize: \$2. 5th prize: \$1. 6th prize: \$1. 7th prize: \$1. 8th prize: \$1. 9th prize: \$1. 10th prize: \$1. 11th prize: \$1. 12th prize: \$1. 13th prize: \$1. 14th prize: \$1. 15th prize: \$1. 16th prize: \$1. 17th prize: \$1. 18th prize: \$1. 19th prize: \$1. 20th prize: \$1. 21st prize: \$1. 22nd prize: \$1. 23rd prize: \$1. 24th prize: \$1. 25th prize: \$1. 26th prize: \$1. 27th prize: \$1. 28th prize: \$1. 29th prize: \$1. 30th prize: \$1. 31st prize: \$1. 32nd prize: \$1. 33rd prize: \$1. 34th prize: \$1. 35th prize: \$1. 36th prize: \$1. 37th prize: \$1. 38th prize: \$1. 39th prize: \$1. 40th prize: \$1. 41st prize: \$1. 42nd prize: \$1. 43rd prize: \$1. 44th prize: \$1. 45th prize: \$1. 46th prize: \$1. 47th prize: \$1. 48th prize: \$1. 49th prize: \$1. 50th prize: \$1. 51st prize: \$1. 52nd prize: \$1. 53rd prize: \$1. 54th prize: \$1. 55th prize: \$1. 56th prize: \$1. 57th prize: \$1. 58th prize: \$1. 59th prize: \$1. 60th prize: \$1. 61st prize: \$1. 62nd prize: \$1. 63rd prize: \$1. 64th prize: \$1. 65th prize: \$1. 66th prize: \$1. 67th prize: \$1. 68th prize: \$1. 69th prize: \$1. 70th prize: \$1. 71st prize: \$1. 72nd prize: \$1. 73rd prize: \$1. 74th prize: \$1. 75th prize: \$1. 76th prize: \$1. 77th prize: \$1. 78th prize: \$1. 79th prize: \$1. 80th prize: \$1. 81st prize: \$1. 82nd prize: \$1. 83rd prize: \$1. 84th prize: \$1. 85th prize: \$1. 86th prize: \$1. 87th prize: \$1. 88th prize: \$1. 89th prize: \$1. 90th prize: \$1. 91st prize: \$1. 92nd prize: \$1. 93rd prize: \$1. 94th prize: \$1. 95th prize: \$1. 96th prize: \$1. 97th prize: \$1. 98th prize: \$1. 99th prize: \$1. 100th prize: \$1. 101st prize: \$1. 102nd prize: \$1. 103rd prize: \$1. 104th prize: \$1. 105th prize: \$1. 106th prize: \$1. 107th prize: \$1. 108th prize: \$1. 109th prize: \$1. 110th prize: \$1. 111th prize: \$1. 112th prize: \$1. 113th prize: \$1. 114th prize: \$1. 115th prize: \$1. 116th prize: \$1. 117th prize: \$1. 118th prize: \$1. 119th prize: \$1. 120th prize: \$1. 121st prize: \$1. 122nd prize: \$1. 123rd prize: \$1. 124th prize: \$1. 125th prize: \$1. 126th prize: \$1. 127th prize: \$1. 128th prize: \$1. 129th prize: \$1. 130th prize: \$1. 131st prize: \$1. 132nd prize: \$1. 133rd prize: \$1. 134th prize: \$1. 135th prize: \$1. 136th prize: \$1. 137th prize: \$1. 138th prize: \$1. 139th prize: \$1. 140th prize: \$1. 141st prize: \$1. 142nd prize: \$1. 143rd prize: \$1. 144th prize: \$1. 145th prize: \$1. 146th prize: \$1. 147th prize: \$1. 148th prize: \$1. 149th prize: \$1. 150th prize: \$1. 151st prize: \$1. 152nd prize: \$1. 153rd prize: \$1. 154th prize: \$1. 155th prize: \$1. 156th prize: \$1. 157th prize: \$1. 158th prize: \$1. 159th prize: \$1. 160th prize: \$1. 161st prize: \$1. 162nd prize: \$1. 163rd prize: \$1. 164th prize: \$1. 165th prize: \$1. 166th prize: \$1. 167th prize: \$1. 168th prize: \$1. 169th prize: \$1. 170th prize: \$1. 171st prize: \$1. 172nd prize: \$1. 173rd prize: \$1. 174th prize: \$1. 175th prize: \$1. 176th prize: \$1. 177th prize: \$1. 178th prize: \$1. 179th prize: \$1. 180th prize: \$1. 181st prize: \$1. 182nd prize: \$1. 183rd prize: \$1. 184th prize: \$1. 185th prize: \$1. 186th prize: \$1. 187th prize: \$1. 188th prize: \$1. 189th prize: \$1. 190th prize: \$1. 191st prize: \$1. 192nd prize: \$1. 193rd prize: \$1. 194th prize: \$1. 195th prize: \$1. 196th prize: \$1. 197th prize: \$1. 198th prize: \$1. 199th prize: \$1. 200th prize: \$1. 201st prize: \$1. 202nd prize: \$1. 203rd prize: \$1. 204th prize: \$1. 205th prize: \$1. 206th prize: \$1. 207th prize: \$1. 208th prize: \$1. 209th prize: \$1. 210th prize: \$1. 211th prize: \$1. 212th prize: \$1. 213th prize: \$1. 214th prize: \$1. 215th prize: \$1. 216th prize: \$1. 217th prize: \$1. 218th prize: \$1. 219th prize: \$1. 220th prize: \$1. 221st prize: \$1. 222nd prize: \$1. 223rd prize: \$1. 224th prize: \$1. 225th prize: \$1. 226th prize: \$1. 227th prize: \$1. 228th prize: \$1. 229th prize: \$1. 230th prize: \$1. 231st prize: \$1. 232nd prize: \$1. 233rd prize: \$1. 234th prize: \$1. 235th prize: \$1. 236th prize: \$1. 237th prize: \$1. 238th prize: \$1. 239th prize: \$1. 240th prize: \$1. 241st prize: \$1. 242nd prize: \$1. 243rd prize: \$1. 244th prize: \$1. 245th prize: \$1. 246th prize: \$1. 247th prize: \$1. 248th prize: \$1. 249th prize: \$1. 250th prize: \$1. 251st prize: \$1. 252nd prize: \$1. 253rd prize: \$1. 254th prize: \$1. 255th prize: \$1. 256th prize: \$1. 257th prize: \$1. 258th prize: \$1. 259th prize: \$1. 260th prize: \$1. 261st prize: \$1. 262nd prize: \$1. 263rd prize: \$1. 264th prize: \$1. 265th prize: \$1. 266th prize: \$1. 267th prize: \$1. 268th prize: \$1. 269th prize: \$1. 270th prize: \$1. 271st prize: \$1. 272nd prize: \$1. 273rd prize: \$1. 274th prize: \$1. 275th prize: \$1. 276th prize: \$1. 277th prize: \$1. 278th prize: \$1. 279th prize: \$1. 280th prize: \$1. 281st prize: \$1. 282nd prize: \$1. 283rd prize: \$1. 284th prize: \$1. 285th prize: \$1. 286th prize: \$1. 287th prize: \$1. 288th prize: \$1. 289th prize: \$1. 290th prize: \$1. 291st prize: \$1. 292nd prize: \$1. 293rd prize: \$1. 294th prize: \$1. 295th prize: \$1. 296th prize: \$1. 297th prize: \$1. 298th prize: \$1. 299th prize: \$1. 300th prize: \$1. 301st prize: \$1. 302nd prize: \$1. 303rd prize: \$1. 304th prize: \$1. 305th prize: \$1. 306th prize: \$1. 307th prize: \$1. 308th prize: \$1. 309th prize: \$1. 310th prize: \$1. 311th prize: \$1. 312th prize: \$1. 313th prize: \$1. 314th prize: \$1. 315th prize: \$1. 316th prize: \$1. 317th prize: \$1. 318th prize: \$1. 319th prize: \$1. 320th prize: \$1. 321st prize: \$1. 322nd prize: \$1. 323rd prize: \$1. 324th prize: \$1. 325th prize: \$1. 326th prize: \$1. 327th prize: \$1. 328th prize: \$1. 329th prize: \$1. 330th prize: \$1. 331st prize: \$1. 332nd prize: \$1. 333rd prize: \$1. 334th prize: \$1. 335th prize: \$1. 336th prize: \$1. 337th prize: \$1. 338th prize: \$1. 339th prize: \$1. 340th prize: \$1. 341st prize: \$1. 342nd prize: \$1. 343rd prize: \$1. 344th prize: \$1. 345th prize: \$1. 346th prize: \$1. 347th prize: \$1. 348th prize: \$1. 349th prize: \$1. 350th prize: \$1. 351st prize: \$1. 352nd prize: \$1. 353rd prize: \$1. 354th prize: \$1. 355th prize: \$1. 356th prize: \$1. 357th prize: \$1. 358th prize: \$1. 359th prize: \$1. 360th prize: \$1. 361st prize: \$1. 362nd prize: \$1. 363rd prize: \$1. 364th prize: \$1. 365th prize: \$1. 366th prize: \$1. 367th prize: \$1. 368th prize: \$1. 369th prize: \$1. 370th prize: \$1. 371st prize: \$1. 372nd prize: \$1. 373rd prize: \$1. 374th prize: \$1. 375th prize: \$1. 376th prize: \$1. 377th prize: \$1. 378th prize: \$1. 379th prize: \$1. 380th prize: \$1. 381st prize: \$1. 382nd prize: \$1. 383rd prize: \$1. 384th prize: \$1. 385th prize: \$1. 386th prize: \$1. 387th prize: \$1. 388th prize: \$1. 389th prize: \$1. 390th prize: \$1. 391st prize: \$1. 392nd prize: \$1. 393rd prize: \$1. 394th prize: \$1. 395th prize: \$1. 396th prize: \$1. 397th prize: \$1. 398th prize: \$1. 399th prize: \$1. 400th prize: \$1. 401st prize: \$1. 402nd prize: \$1. 403rd prize: \$1. 404th prize: \$1. 405th prize: \$1. 406th prize: \$1. 407th prize: \$1. 408th prize: \$1. 409th prize: \$1. 410th prize: \$1. 411th prize: \$1. 412th prize: \$1. 413th prize: \$1. 414th prize: \$1. 415th prize: \$1. 416th prize: \$1. 417th prize: \$1. 418th prize: \$1. 419th prize: \$1. 420th prize: \$1. 421st prize: \$1. 422nd prize: \$1. 423rd prize: \$1. 424th prize: \$1. 425th prize: \$1. 426th prize: \$1. 427th prize: \$1. 428th prize: \$1. 429th prize: \$1. 430th prize: \$1. 431st prize: \$1. 432nd prize: \$1. 433rd prize: \$1. 434th prize: \$1. 435th prize: \$1. 436th prize: \$1. 437th prize: \$1. 438th prize: \$1. 439th prize: \$1. 440th prize: \$1. 441st prize: \$1. 442nd prize: \$1. 443rd prize: \$1. 444th prize: \$1. 445th prize: \$1. 446th prize: \$1. 447th prize: \$1. 448th prize: \$1. 449th prize: \$1. 450th prize: \$1. 451st prize: \$1. 452nd prize: \$1. 453rd prize: \$1. 454th prize: \$1. 455th prize: \$1. 456th prize: \$1. 457th prize: \$1. 458th prize: \$1. 459th prize: \$1. 460th prize: \$1. 461st prize: \$1. 462nd prize: \$1. 463rd prize: \$1. 464th prize: \$1. 465th prize: \$1. 466th prize: \$1. 467th prize: \$1. 468th prize: \$1. 469th prize: \$1. 470th prize: \$1. 471st prize: \$1. 472nd prize: \$1. 473rd prize: \$1. 474th prize: \$1. 475th prize: \$1. 476th prize: \$1. 477th prize: \$1. 478th prize: \$1. 479th prize: \$1. 480th prize: \$1. 481st prize: \$1. 482nd prize: \$1. 483rd prize: \$1. 484th prize: \$1. 485th prize: \$1. 486th prize: \$1. 487th prize: \$1. 488th prize: \$1. 489th prize: \$1. 490th prize: \$1. 491st prize: \$1. 492nd prize: \$1. 493rd prize: \$1. 494th prize: \$1. 495th prize: \$1. 496th prize: \$1. 497th prize: \$1. 498th prize: \$1. 499th prize: \$1. 500th prize: \$1. 501st prize: \$1. 502nd prize: \$1. 503rd prize: \$1. 504th prize: \$1. 505th prize: \$1. 506th prize: \$1. 507th prize: \$1. 508th prize: \$1. 509th prize: \$1. 510th prize: \$1. 511th prize: \$1. 512th prize: \$1. 513th prize: \$1. 514th prize: \$1. 515th prize: \$1. 516th prize: \$1. 517th prize: \$1. 518th prize: \$1. 519th prize: \$1. 520th prize: \$1. 521st prize: \$1. 522nd prize: \$1. 523rd prize: \$1. 524th prize: \$1. 525th prize: \$1. 526th prize: \$1. 527th prize: \$1. 528th prize: \$1. 529th prize: \$1. 530th prize: \$1. 531st prize: \$1. 532nd prize: \$1. 533rd prize: \$1. 534th prize: \$1. 535th prize: \$1. 536th prize: \$1. 537th prize: \$1. 538th prize: \$1. 539th prize: \$1. 540th prize: \$1. 541st prize: \$1. 542nd prize: \$1. 543rd prize: \$1. 544th prize: \$1. 545th prize: \$1. 546th prize: \$1. 547th prize: \$1. 548th prize: \$1. 549th prize: \$1. 550th prize: \$1. 551st prize: \$1. 552nd prize: \$1. 553rd prize: \$1. 554th prize: \$1. 555th prize: \$1. 556th prize: \$1. 557th prize: \$1. 558th prize: \$1. 559th prize: \$1. 560th prize: \$1. 561st prize: \$1. 562nd prize: \$1. 563rd prize: \$1. 564th prize: \$1. 565th prize: \$1. 566th prize: \$1. 567th prize: \$1. 568th prize: \$1. 569th prize: \$1. 570th prize: \$1. 571st prize: \$1. 572nd prize: \$1. 573rd prize: \$1. 574th prize: \$1. 575th prize: \$1. 576th prize: \$1. 577th prize: \$1. 578th prize: \$1. 579th prize: \$1. 580th prize: \$1. 581st prize: \$1. 582nd prize: \$1. 583rd prize: \$1. 584th prize: \$1. 585th prize: \$1. 586th prize: \$1. 587th prize: \$1. 588th prize: \$1. 589th prize: \$1. 590th prize: \$1. 591st prize: \$1. 592nd prize: \$1. 593rd prize: \$1. 594th prize: \$1. 595th prize: \$1. 596th prize: \$1. 597th prize: \$1. 598th prize: \$1. 599th prize: \$1. 600th prize: \$1. 601st prize: \$1. 602nd prize: \$1. 603rd prize: \$1. 604th prize: \$1. 605th prize: \$1. 606th prize: \$1. 607th prize: \$1. 608th prize: \$1. 609th prize: \$1. 610th prize: \$1. 611th prize: \$1. 612th prize: \$1. 613th prize: \$1. 614th prize: \$1. 615th prize: \$1. 616th prize: \$1. 617th prize: \$1. 618th prize: \$1. 619th prize: \$1. 620th prize: \$1. 621st prize: \$1. 622nd prize: \$1. 623rd prize: \$1. 624th prize: \$1. 625th prize: \$1. 626th prize: \$1. 627th prize: \$1. 628th prize: \$1. 629th prize: \$1. 630th prize: \$1. 631st prize: \$1. 632nd prize: \$1. 633rd prize: \$1. 634th prize: \$1. 635th prize: \$1. 636th prize: \$1. 637th prize: \$1. 638th prize: \$1. 639th prize: \$1. 640th prize: \$1. 641st prize: \$1. 642nd prize: \$1. 643rd prize: \$1. 644th prize: \$1. 645th prize: \$1. 646th prize: \$1. 647th prize: \$1. 648th prize: \$1. 649th prize: \$1. 650th prize: \$1. 651st prize: \$1. 652nd prize: \$1. 653rd prize: \$1. 654th prize: \$1. 655th prize: \$1. 656th prize: \$1. 657th prize: \$1. 658th prize: \$1. 659th prize: \$1. 660th prize: \$1. 661st prize: \$1. 662nd prize: \$1. 663rd prize: \$1. 664th prize: \$1. 665th prize: \$1. 666th prize: \$1. 667th prize: \$1. 668th prize: \$1. 669th prize: \$1. 670th prize: \$1. 671st prize: \$1. 672nd prize: \$1. 673rd prize: \$1. 674th prize: \$1. 675th prize: \$1. 676th prize: \$1. 677th prize: \$1. 678th prize: \$1. 679th prize: \$1. 680th prize: \$1. 681st prize: \$1. 682nd prize: \$1. 683rd prize: \$1. 684th prize: \$1. 685th prize: \$1. 686th prize: \$1. 687th prize: \$1. 688th prize: \$1. 689th prize: \$1. 690th prize: \$1. 691st prize: \$1. 692nd prize: \$1. 693rd prize: \$1. 694th prize: \$1. 695th prize: \$1. 696th prize: \$1. 697th prize: \$1. 698th prize: \$1. 699th prize: \$1. 700th prize: \$1. 701st prize: \$1. 702nd prize: \$1. 703rd prize: \$1. 704th prize: \$1. 705th prize: \$1. 706th prize: \$1. 707th prize: \$1. 708th prize: \$1. 709th prize: \$1. 710th prize: \$1. 711th prize: \$1. 712th prize: \$1. 713th prize: \$1. 714th prize: \$1. 715th prize: \$1. 716th prize: \$1. 717th prize: \$1. 718th prize: \$1. 719th prize: \$1. 720th prize: \$1. 721st prize: \$1. 722nd prize: \$1. 723rd prize: \$1. 724th prize: \$1. 725th prize: \$1. 726th prize: \$1. 727th prize: \$1. 728th prize: \$1. 729th prize: \$1. 730th prize: \$1. 731st prize: \$1. 732nd prize: \$1. 733rd prize: \$1. 734th prize: \$1. 735th prize: \$1. 736th prize: \$1. 737th prize: \$1. 738th prize: \$1. 739th prize: \$1. 740th prize: \$1. 741st prize: \$1. 742nd prize: \$1. 743rd prize: \$1. 744th prize: \$1. 745th prize: \$1. 746th prize: \$1. 747th prize: \$1. 748th prize: \$1. 749th prize: \$1. 750th prize: \$1. 751st prize: \$1. 752nd prize: \$1. 753rd prize: \$1. 754th prize: \$1. 755th prize: \$1. 756th prize: \$1. 757th prize: \$1. 758th prize: \$1. 759th prize: \$1. 760th prize: \$1. 761st prize: \$1. 762nd prize: \$1. 763rd prize: \$1. 764th prize: \$1. 765th prize: \$1. 766th prize: \$1. 767th prize: \$1. 768th prize: \$1. 769th prize: \$1. 770th prize: \$1. 771st prize: \$1. 772nd prize: \$1. 773rd prize: \$1. 774th prize: \$1. 775th prize: \$1. 776th prize: \$1. 777th prize: \$1. 778th prize: \$1. 779th prize: \$1. 780th prize: \$1. 781st prize: \$1. 782nd prize: \$1. 783rd prize: \$1. 784th prize: \$1. 785th prize: \$1. 786th prize: \$1. 787th prize: \$1. 788th prize: \$1. 789th prize: \$1. 790th prize: \$1. 791st prize: \$1. 792nd prize: \$1. 793rd prize: \$1. 794th prize: \$1. 795th prize: \$1. 796th prize: \$1. 797th prize: \$1. 798th prize: \$1. 799th prize: \$1. 800th prize: \$1. 801st prize: \$1. 802nd prize: \$1. 803rd prize: \$1. 804th prize: \$1. 805th prize: \$1. 806th prize: \$1. 807th prize: \$1. 808th prize: \$1. 809th prize: \$1. 810th prize: \$1. 811th prize: \$1. 812th prize: \$1. 813th prize: \$1. 814th prize: \$1. 815th prize: \$1. 816th prize: \$1. 817th prize: \$1. 818th prize: \$1. 819th prize: \$1. 820th prize: \$1. 821st prize: \$1. 822nd prize: \$1. 823rd prize: \$1. 824th prize: \$1. 825th prize: \$1. 826th prize: \$1. 827th prize: \$1. 828th prize: \$1. 829th prize: \$1. 830th prize: \$1. 831st prize: \$1. 832nd prize: \$1. 833rd prize: \$1. 834th prize: \$1. 835th prize: \$1. 836th prize: \$1. 837th prize: \$1. 838th prize: \$1. 839th prize: \$1. 840th prize: \$1. 841st prize: \$1. 842nd prize: \$1. 843rd prize: \$1. 844th prize: \$1. 845th prize: \$1. 846th prize: \$1. 847th prize: \$1. 848th prize: \$1. 849th prize: \$1. 850th prize: \$1. 851st prize: \$1. 852nd prize: \$1. 853rd prize: \$1. 854th prize: \$1. 855th prize: \$1. 856th prize: \$1. 857th prize: \$1. 858th prize: \$1. 859th prize: \$1. 860th prize: \$1. 861st prize: \$1. 862nd prize: \$1. 863rd prize: \$1. 864th prize: \$1. 865th prize: \$1. 866th prize: \$1. 867th prize: \$1. 868th prize: \$1. 869th prize: \$1. 870th prize: \$1. 871st prize: \$1. 872nd prize: \$1. 873rd prize: \$1. 874th prize: \$1. 875th prize: \$1. 876th prize: \$1. 877th prize: \$1. 878th prize: \$1. 879th prize: \$1. 880th prize: \$1. 881st prize: \$1. 882nd prize: \$1. 883rd prize: \$1. 884th prize: \$1. 885th prize: \$1. 886th prize: \$1. 887th prize: \$1. 888th prize: \$1. 889th prize: \$1. 890th prize: \$1. 891st prize: \$1. 892nd prize: \$1. 893rd prize: \$1. 894th prize: \$1. 895th prize: \$1. 896th prize: \$1. 897th prize: \$1. 898th prize: \$1. 899th prize: \$1. 900th prize: \$1. 901st prize: \$1. 902nd prize: \$1. 903rd prize: \$1. 904th prize: \$1. 905th prize: \$1. 906th prize: \$1. 907th prize: \$1. 908th prize: \$1. 909th prize: \$1. 910th prize: \$1. 911th prize: \$1. 912th prize: \$1. 913th prize: \$1. 914th prize: \$1. 915th prize: \$1. 916th prize: \$1. 917th prize: \$1. 918th prize: \$1. 919th prize: \$1. 920th prize: \$1. 921st prize: \$1. 922nd prize: \$1. 923rd prize: \$1. 924th prize: \$1. 925th prize: \$1. 926th prize: \$1. 927th prize: \$1. 928th prize: \$1. 929th prize: \$1. 930th prize: \$1. 931st prize: \$1. 932nd prize: \$1. 933rd prize: \$1. 934th prize: \$1. 935th prize: \$1. 936th prize: \$1. 937th prize: \$1. 938th prize: \$1. 939th prize: \$1. 940th prize: \$1. 941st prize: \$1. 942nd prize: \$1. 943rd prize: \$1. 944th prize: \$1. 945th prize: \$1. 946th prize: \$1. 947th prize: \$1. 948th prize: \$1. 949th prize: \$1. 950th prize: \$1. 951st prize: \$1. 952nd prize: \$1. 953rd prize: \$1. 954th prize: \$1. 955th prize: \$1. 956th prize: \$1. 957th prize: \$1. 958th prize: \$1. 959th prize: \$1. 960th prize: \$1. 961st prize: \$1. 962nd prize: \$1. 963rd prize: \$1. 964th prize: \$1. 965th prize: \$1. 966th prize: \$1. 967th prize: \$1. 968th prize: \$1. 969th prize: \$1. 970th prize: \$1. 971st prize: \$1. 972nd prize: \$1. 973rd prize: \$1. 974th prize: \$1. 975th prize: \$1. 976th prize: \$1. 977th prize: \$1. 978th prize: \$1. 979th prize: \$1. 980th prize: \$1. 981st prize: \$1. 982nd prize: \$1. 983rd prize: \$1. 984th prize: \$1. 985th prize: \$1. 986th prize: \$1. 987th prize: \$1. 988th prize: \$1. 989th prize: \$1. 990th prize: \$1. 991st prize: \$1. 992nd prize: \$1. 993rd prize: \$1. 994th prize: \$1. 995th prize: \$1. 996th prize: \$1. 997th prize: \$1. 998th prize: \$1. 999th prize: \$1. 1000th prize: \$1.

LADIES NOMINATION FURLONG FLAT RACE.—For China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$5. Entrance fees to go to winners.

When entering for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name. Owners must provide a rider to correspond with each pony entered by him. The name of riders must be communicated to the honorary secretary two days before the date of Gymkhana. Entrance

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REPORTS REVIEWED.

The medical and sanitary reports for the year 1909 were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The covering report of Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, read:-

Mr. R. O. Hutchison acted as Head of the Sanitary Department until June 30th, when I was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. This appointment was confirmed on October 30th, 1909.

Dr. W. W. Pearce continued to act as Medical Officer of Health until Dr. Francis Clarke returned on March 4th. Dr. Pearce thereupon relieved Dr. Macfarlane as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Kowloon, the latter going home to leave.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. Hunter it was decided to appoint Dr. Macfarlane to succeed him as Government Bacteriologist. He will therefore not return to this Department. The Government, acting on the advice of the Board, decided not to replace Dr. Macfarlane, the former Second Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and at the same time the number of Sanitary Inspectors was reduced from 25 to 24, as it was considered that the work of the Sanitary Staff might now be undertaken by the District Inspectors in addition to their other duties.

2. The year has been singularly free from epidemic disease except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average. Further details on this subject appear in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health: 3. The incidence of malaria in the Colony shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year 1909, 1,000 cases were carried out of the Colony, as against 1,500 in the year 1908. This reduction is due to the reduction in the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the by-laws dealing with the prevention of mosquitos breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

4. The Public Health law was amended during the year so as to give fuller powers for dealing with cemeteries especially in reference to the disinfection of unclaimed bodies after a lapse of years. Certain bodies were taken to the village of Shau Ki Wai with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the by-laws dealing with the prevention of mosquitos breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

5. The total number of permits issued to remove bodies out of the Colony in 1909 was 53. The total number of bodies exhumed under exhumation permits issued by this Department was 119. Of these 108 were removed from the Colony and 11 re-buried within the Colony.

6. The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in full with markets, slaughter-houses and cattle, dogs, also with cattle disease. It shows an increase in the revenue derived from slaughter-houses of \$5,660.00 and of \$1,561.00 from the markets. The number of animals slaughtered is roughly the same as in 1908.

7. The total revenue collected during the year including that derived from undertakers' licences, and market stalls collected by the Registrar General during the first six months of the year amounted to all to \$203,790.76. The estimated revenue for the year amounted to all to \$216,730.00. The total expenditure during the year was \$352,816.64 compared with \$376,736.14 in 1908. The estimated expenditure in 1909 was \$4,888.00.

8. The sum of \$166 of this amount although collected during 1909 was not paid into the Treasury until the early days of 1910 and the figures do not therefore correspond with the Treasury returns of revenue, but show the exact particulars of the fees collected.

THE EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

A PLEA FOR "DIRECT TRADE."

The party of Japanese business-men has just returned, after spending two months on a tour of inspection through China. Several Japanese journals are publishing interviews with the tourists and are writing about the principal results of their mission. Dealing with this subject the *Mainichi Shimbun*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, remarks that as the mission was composed of first-class business-men of undoubted ability and keen perception, there can be little question that the trip has greatly benefited them, and that it will have the result of encouraging the trade between Japan and China directly or indirectly. The development of trade with China is what is aimed at by all countries, and Japan is no exception. The industrial syndicate inaugurated last year, in which many of the business-men of the mission are interested, has been promoted with the avowed object of extending the market of Japanese goods in China, while a Commission, recently appointed, with a view to investigating the productive resources of the country, is required, among other things, to report on the best method of encouraging foreign trade. The results of its observations of Japanese business-men in China will no doubt be placed at the disposal of the Commission as well as the general public.

One of the Japanese has stated, in an interview, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, that the present commercial position of Japan in China had mainly been the result of what might be termed "direct trade." The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which extensively carries on business in China, had, for instance, won its present position by the same method. Despite the fact that European and American firms in China transact business through the medium of compradors, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has, in a long and arduous way, by training a staff of young men who thoroughly understand Chinese ways and customs and are well versed in their language, commenced direct trade. The result has been most satisfactory. Salesmen are sent to the interior, and Japanese goods are finding a market in remote places where European articles are unable to penetrate. This must be considered as one of the results of direct trade, and Japan's trade in China is based on this foundation. It is advisable that Japanese merchants and manufacturers should follow this example and endeavor to secure the extension of the sale of Japanese goods in the Middle Kingdom. They must not forget the fact that they have to contend with formidable and enterprising rivals in China, and when it is considered by whom and with whose money most of the railways over which the Japanese business-men travelled have been built, the difficult nature of Japanese enterprise in China may be realized.

Trade and industry are in such a bad way in Japan and the colony is in such a backward state, that a petition to the French Parliament to amend matters in circulation for Japanese goods is being prepared. The petition prays for an inquiry into the present state of the colony with a view to carrying out measures for reviving industry and promoting enterprise.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. J. W. Hantley, medical officer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, for last year is as follows:-

Mr. Naidu has been stationed at North Face Camp, Beacon Hill Tunnel, throughout the year.

Mr. Chan Tsan Kun was Assistant Medical Officer at Tai-pokan until the 5th April, when he was transferred to the Bacteriology Unit, Institute in Hongkong and his place was taken by Mr. Lam Yun Hae who remained until the end of June when the post was abolished.

Mr. Kelly has superintended the sanitary work in the Camps along the line.

At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon, Chai, Shatin and Tai-pokan, a Chinese doctor has been on duty, day and night, and from each dispensary a non-indian foreman has made a daily round of the camps along the line.

At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon, Chai, Shatin and Tai-pokan, a Chinese doctor has been on duty, day and night, and from each dispensary a non-indian foreman has made a daily round of the camps along the line.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

PERILOUSLY NEAR RUIN.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future. There is "the big operator" who advertised the town for a purpose, the so-called "investor" who filled the newspapers with his grievances and who has now shown himself an ordinary gambler who either has not got the money with which to pay for his reckless forward purchase, or employs.

ALL SORTS OF STRATAGEM in order to wriggle out of his legal engagements. The much abused broker has shown himself to be the most glib of all, for he has been the victim of the "investor" and has had to pay for his own folly by placing altogether too great reliance on "investors' promises and statements."

The net result is that brokers have had to borrow in one way or another a couple of millions in order to pay "investors' accounts, and therefore scarcely fair to the much maligned broker to call him by such hard names as are generally bestowed upon him, for at the worst the broker has proven himself a dupe, but not a rogue.

GOOD OFTEN COMES OUT OF EVIL, and in this instance we are quite convinced that a great deal of good will result from the misery connected with the June Settlement. In the first instance, we feel certain that a much needed reform of the Stock Exchange will be the immediate outcome of the present state of affairs.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many apply lessons to the future.

The English Mail of the 11th June has been delivered in London.

A NATIVE was fined \$100 on Monday for running a gambling school at Shau-ki-wan.

LIEUT. A. Williams of the A.S.C. Hongkong arrived at Taikoo on the 23rd May and visited Sponson and Malapal Estates.

A PRIVATE belonging to the 11th Rajput was fined \$5 at Magistrate on Wednesday morning for throwing stones at a native.

MR. Andrew Forbes of Messrs. B. & Co. has joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A NATIVE was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate last Saturday for returning from banishment.

TENDERS are invited for the right to post notices and advertisement boards at the various stations on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

A CHINAMAN was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Magistrate last Saturday for committing burglary in a house at Shau-ki-wan.

THREE men were committed for trial at the Magistrate last Saturday for cutting and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

THE B. N. Herald understands that the Petroleum Syndicate is going to start operations early this month in the vicinity of Mompakul.

OWING to the breakdown of the ice machinery there was quite an ice famine in Kuala Lumpur the other day. As much as 8 cents was paid for a lb.

TWO men were awarded six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court on Wednesday morning for returning from banishment.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Loan Investment Co., held on 6th inst., an interim dividend of 6 per cent for the half-year ended June 30 was declared.

A SEVENTEEN-year-old youth was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate on Monday morning for snatching a gold earring from the person of a Chinese woman.

THE chief quartermaster at Manila has announced that all bids for furnishing an ocean going transport have been rejected and that plans will be made from their own designs and that proposals will soon be called for the construction of a new ship in accordance with the plans.

THE Resident, Kudat, in his monthly report for April, states that on the 25th of last month some Malay fishermen found a ball of Jelutong rubber floating in the Bay and handed it over to the Police. The ball was marked "Tatu No. 1" and it would be interesting to know where this came from.

It will interest many here to learn that Col. H. G. Finton, D.S.O. & A.C., formerly commanding the Royal West Kent Regiment, and now Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, is to be married some time in the autumn to May, daughter of the late Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart.

IN Dutch South-East Borneo, in the Matapore district which is famed for its diamonds, fresh diggings have been discovered. The resulting diamond fever has led to such a rush for digging licences that their issue now averages one thousand a month. So far the diggers have been fortunate.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 10th July, 1910:-

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	105	185
Chinese	170	2,534
Total	275	2,719

CAPTAIN William H. Bensch, U.S. quarter-master in charge of water transportation, who was sent over to China to make an examination of the ships which were offered for sale to the United States Government for the purposes of inter-island service, has returned to Manila. He will make a report and recommendation in the matter to the chief quartermaster. It is understood the bids will all be rejected however and new proposals called for.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Towkey Lee "Tin" mine open cast mine at Shingmang last week. A large quantity of earth fell in and Chinese coolies were buried. Other coolies went to their assistance immediately and succeeded in digging out two men, but they were both dead. Three men are still buried. Five others were injured. The fall is stated to have been due to the dry weather which cracked the top layer of the earth and caused a crack.

The following is from the *London and China Express* of June 17:- With a more active trade demand prices of Fine Hard Para advanced rapidly, up to 10s. 7d. being paid 1st August, September, delivery. At this sharp advance some reaction took place, but the under tone is firm. Fine Hard on the spot and near is now quoted 10s. 2d. value, July-August delivery sold at 10s. 2d. and value, and August-September at 10s. 3d. and sellers. Soft Fine quoted 9s. 8d. value. The receipts at Para this month are 415 tons, against 620 tons last year. Plantation is quoted at about 9s. 10d. for good average sheet.

The sudden rise in wages arising from the better demand for labour in opening up new rubber estates in Java has had a demoralising effect on the coolie class there. It is said that an increased wage does not spur the natives to work more. When a Javanese earns in five days what it formerly took him nine days to get, the usual result is that he knocks off and remains idle for the remaining four days. This disinclination to work even when coolies are well paid renders the labour question in Java most difficult. The increase in wages now only beginning will soon raise the cost of production until it becomes burdensome on the smaller estates. Should the labour shortage once set in, the heavily capitalised estates will, it is thought, have bad times.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company intends to go away with the branch service connecting at Saigon with the line to Singapore linked with the P. and O. mail. The idea is that the Tonkin mails should go in the P. and O. steamers direct to Hongkong. From there, they will be despatched to Tonkin ports. The Tonkin homeward mail will then be forwarded to Hongkong by despatch by the P. and O. service. By this change the Indo-China Government will save about 300,000 francs a year.

The M. M. Company's Tonkin service carries few passengers and hardly any cargo, says an exchange. The Chamber of Commerce at Saigon to which the matter was referred did not favour the idea, and asked the M. M. Company for further information. It seems that the existing service is of advantage to the public, though the company loses by it.

THE Manila Cabaret of 28th ult. says:- Albert S. Falconer committed suicide yesterday morning on board the steamship *Teau*. No cause for the deed has yet been assigned but it is generally believed to have been the result of long sickness, he having been afflicted with amoebic dysentery for several months past. In his official capacity of boarding officer in the Inspector's division of the custom house, he boarded the *Teau* yesterday morning. At some time during the early morning, between half past eight and nine o'clock he cut both wrists with a three inch blade of an ordinary pocket knife and stabbed himself with some instrument. He was found about ten o'clock. The coroner and the police were notified and a doctor of the bureau of health sent for. Dr. McKeehan of the quarantine service being out in the quarantine service being out in the bay, Dr. McKeehan of the bay. Dr. Newbourn boarded the ship but the quarantine doctor had reached the ship in the meantime. After an examination of the body it was removed to the Malacca morgue. Albert S. Falconer was a native of Mississippi and a brother of Bolivar L. Falconer, director of the bureau of civil service. He was about 37 years of age and had been in the Philippine service since October 24, 1904.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

THE output of Dry Paid Rubber from the Sengwan Estates for the month of June is 5,773 lbs.

A TORPEDO about three metres long was picked up in the Gulf by a Siamese torpedo boat and taken to Bangkok.

At the Magistrate on Wednesday, a Chinese was committed for trial for kidnapping a four-year-old boy. The infant was found in prisoner's possession yesterday.

HIS Majesty's Warrant authorizing the continued use of the Public Seal lately in use in Hongkong until another seal shall have been prepared is published in the *Gazette*.

A FINE of \$50 or two months' hard labour was imposed on a native at the Magistrate on the 9th inst. for having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession at Shau-ki-wan.

A CHINESE broker was charged at the Magistrate last Saturday with altering a five-dollar banknote to represent \$50. The case was remanded. Sergeant Wills prosecuted.

THE Chinese are immensely interested in the Russo-Japanese agreement. They believe that it does not mention Korea, but strengthen the agreement ratified in 1907 between Russia and Japan.

THE appointment of Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.M.E., to act as second marine surveyor, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Russell, with effect from the 15th instant, is gazetted.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

RUBBER AND PERUVIAN RAILWAYS.

A little, but only a little, has been heard in the outer world about the new railways which are to connect the rubber grounds of the tributaries of the Amazon with the Pacific Coast. The Central Trans-Andean railway starts from the port of Callao and runs through Lima and the coast region till it mounts the Andes and pierces that range at a height of over fifteen thousand feet through a tunnel more than a mile long. At Oroya, 136 miles further on, it separates into two branches, one northward to Pisco, and one southward to Iquitos and Huancayo. These two lines are of the very greatest interest. They penetrate right into the rubber country. Starting from Callao on the Pacific coast this railway has at its back a third part of the country. It is destined to be the principal artery of the Andean railway system. Few countries possess a system of navigable rivers such as those of Peru. There are more than 15,000 miles of tributaries of the Amazon navigable by steamers of four feet draught and over in Peruvian territory. The route of the railway takes it to the port of Cumana on the river Ucayali, which is the channel of greatest commercial activity, next to the Amazon, in Peru. On this river are the ports of Contamana and Masisca, various small towns and rubber estates, where the vessels which do the river traffic are in the habit of stopping for merchandise. Steamers up to 400 tons belonging to business firms of Iquitos on the Marañon ply between that port and Contamana, seven hundred and fifty miles away. Iquitos is the capital of the Department of Loreto, and it is the centre of an enormous rubber trade which is now occupying the attention of great European and American financiers. A glance at the map will show that a revolution in the rubber trade will be created by the safe carriage of rubber by rail across the Andes to a Pacific port instead of the present casual and wasteful transport by river across dangerous rapids and over thousands of miles along the Amazon river, through Brazil, to Para. The new Southern Trans-Andean Railway, which with a branch between Puno and Corco is penetrating into the hollow of the River Madre de Dios and of the river Urubamba where rubber is indigenous and apparently inexhaustible.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE number of Chinese living at the Peak and Stonecutters' Island is estimated at 1,700.

THE Imperial Russian Consul advises that the fog syres at Skrypell light-house has been restored from the 22nd June, 1910.

A NATIVE was fined \$100 at the Magistracy this morning for being in possession of quantity of opium on board a Macao steamer.

THE Waiwupu proposer to examine into the merits of the Chinese Consuls abroad and to remove or retain them as may be advisable.

It is notified that the English Mission Church, Kowloon, is deleted from the list of places of worship licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

DR. L. P. Marques, the popular medico, is back from his trip to Mexico. He gives a glowing account of the future prospects of South America.

THE correct designation of the church of the Church Missionary Society, situated at Yau-mat, on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1085, is All Saints' Church, Yau-mat.

AN aged shopkeeper was awarded four months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for infringing a certain trade-mark of the Oriental Tobacco Company.

THE total amount of fees received from the Civil Hospital and its annexes (excluding Victoria Hospital) last year was \$14,346.90 as compared with \$16,170.30.

H.E. WU TING-FANG, ex Minister to the United States, has presented a memorial to the Throne advocating a change in Chinese costume and the cutting off of the queue.

TEN Chinese appeared at the Magistracy this morning for gambling at No. 74, Temple Street, Yau-mat. The two keepers were each fined \$50, one man was fined \$5 and the rest \$3 each.

THE master of the s.s. *Sandia* reports that on the 10th inst. he passed some wreckage, in Latitude 2° 32' N., Longitude 107° 25' E., apparently an overturned junk or lighter, about 25 feet in length and 3 feet above water.

MR. C. N. M. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, has been permitted by the Admiralty to retire from the active list of H. M. Navy on pension and to assume the rank of Commander as from the 4th June, 1910.

HYGIENE is taught systematically in all the schools in the Colony and special attention is paid to the teaching of the mode of conveyance of the infection of malaria by the mosquito and the manner in which the mosquito breeds.

THE Chinese masters and pupils at Queen's College have subscribed the sum of \$30.60 towards a fund which is being raised for the object of purchasing rice and selling it at a very low price to the poor people of Canton and neighbourhood.

A MAN was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a gold watch chain and a jade stone bangle from the wrist of a five-year-old child outside the Government Civil Hospital. The case was remanded.

A CHINESE telegram says that the Navy Department has telegraphed to the Ministers accredited abroad, instructing them to study the regulations of naval navigation in territorial waters and high seas in those countries, and to submit a report to the Department on the subject.

MR. J. R. M. Smith, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left for England, via Canada, by the *Empress of India* to-day. Mr. Smith accompanied her husband home. Mr. Smith was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Wayloong Junior Mess on Thursday last.

JAMES Perkins, a wealthy white planter, was on June 12, discovered in a nude condition chained to a stake in a clearing in a wood near Lake Charles, in Louisiana, U. S. A. A fire had been lit around the victim, who received such injuries from the flames that he died without having revealed the identity of the persons who perpetrated the outrage.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 39 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of a harbour of refuge upon and over certain portions of the sea bed and foreshore situated upon the harbour frontage at Taikei-tai, Mongkok-tai, and Yau-mat, Kowloon, in this Colony.

DURING last year there were 176 patients under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum. Seven Government servants were admitted and of these, four were treated for alcoholism, one was under observation and three were certified to be insane (2 Indian policemen and 1 Chinese light-housekeeper). Eighty-seven cases were brought in by the police. There were 34 paying patients, (39 in 1908). The deaths numbered 14, nearly 8% of the number under treatment (5% in 1908).

INFORMATION has been received by the Police from the "Ta Ching" Government Bank, Canton, that a considerable number of forged bank notes purporting to be ten-dollar bank notes issued by the Ta Ching Bank are in circulation. As a considerable number of these ten-dollar notes have been found to be in existence in this Colony, all persons are warned against accepting the forged notes. The imitation ten dollar "Ta Ching" notes are a very clever and exact imitation of the genuine notes issued by the "Ta Ching Bank," both as regards the general design, the English lettering and the Chinese characters and would probably deceive any ordinary person to whom the differences between the genuine and fraudulent notes had not been explained.

Colowan Blockade.

PIRATES' TREACHERY.

PRISONERS AND ARMS CAPTURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 16th July, 1910.

From day to day I have chronicled the tragic events; and others, that have been enacted in the island of Colowan and surrounding waters during a memorable week. There was little note to forward by the mail of Friday morning, since when, however, although no momentous occurrence has transpired during the interval, events of rather more than casual interest to your readers have to be recorded. In the order of importance, though not of chronological narrative, I have to place the arrival of some of the captured pirates. Handcuffed and

UNDER AN ARMED ESCORT a gang of some eighteen sea rovers—littered descendants of men who some centuries ago terrorized the maritime coast of South China, and who have led a life of plunder and depredation—disembarked at the Naval Wharf at Barra at 5.15 p.m. yesterday. I just happened to be in that neighbourhood at the time and was an eye-witness of the disembarkation. The men were a desperate-looking lot and to all appearances hardened to a life of adventure which was sustained by the proceeds of murder and blackmail. The gang was the object of curiosity by their peaceful trading compatriots on the waterfront. All were manacled and as soon as they stepped ashore from the Government launch which conveyed the prisoners to Macao they were marched up to the Monte Fort, there to be incarcerated in the military prison, where chances of escape are impossible, pending trial.

THE RESCUED BOYS, who had been held in captivity by the pirates, are also now in Macao. They were brought over yesterday and, sad to relate, had been unwittingly made to suffer by the charges from the Portuguese troops who proceeded on the offensive to act the part of their redeemers. The deliverance has been effected true enough, but at the price of much blood, such is the irony of Fate. All the eight boys are under surgical treatment at the military hospital of San Jacinto, where they are tended with all care and solicitude by the officers in charge. As their injuries, in most cases, are of a minor character, they are expected to make rapid progress towards recovery.

ANOTHER JUNK SUNK. I don't remember having seen it stated in any of the reports of the correspondents of the newspapers in Hongkong that a Chinese junk loaded with the sinews of war for the beleaguered natives was sunk this other day. This vessel was lying in shallow water in one of the sheltered bays. Report has it that at one of the earlier stages in the first encounter of the first day, some of the pirates used the junk as a point of vantage from which to direct their rifle fires at the commanding officers directing operations from the gunboat *Macao*. The use of smokeless powder did not disclose the position whence the stray bullets missed their targets, but it so happened, that a soldier on shore at Colowan discovered that the junk was no peaceful fishing smack but was a dangerous enemy on mischief bent. This information was promptly conveyed to First-Lieut. M. Although Pinto Busto, who, thereupon, commanded that the muzzle of his death-dealing weapons on board be turned in the direction of the "war" junk. Order to "open fire" was promptly given and in the next few seconds the boat lay a helpless derelict on the shores of Colowan with her high stern standing out of the shallow muddy water of the bay. The junk was a valuable prize, as subsequent inspection led to the discovery of a large number of rounds of ammunition.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT. Late yesterday afternoon the report was freely discussed of the sinking of a refugee junk by one of the Chinese cruisers watching operations off Colowan. The story is to the effect that one of the gunboats under Commodore Wu, the commander-in-chief of the maritime flotilla, observed a boat putting off from Colowan. Its intention appeared to be to shape a course clear of the combined naval cordon. While the junk was thus manoeuvring within the maritime limit of the Portuguese, the Chinese commander was contentedly watching her movements. But no sooner did she cross the line than she was halted to stop. This injunction the junk failed to observe and as by this time she was within Chinese territorial waters, the native cruiser sent a shell through her and the junk sank. I have no authority to vouch the accuracy of the report, but as it is circulating with a great deal of persistence I am reporting it only as a rumour.

SUING FOR PEACE. At dawn yesterday flags of truce were seen on the eminence of several of the hill-tops on the island. I was told that directly they were observed the commanding officer in charge of the field operations at Colowan, sent a flying despatch to His Excellency Governor Marques at Macao, and the reply which he received from his Chief was that he was to comply with instructions.

Later in the day a small body of Portuguese troops started out to ascend the heights in the direction of the White Flag. To their surprise and as leading to suspicion on the part of the Chinese brigands, a musketry volley was fired by the latter from their commanding position, whereupon the European soldiers retreated. To force a march under circumstances pointing to a desire on the part of the Chinese to surrender but in reality to greet the Portuguese with an unexpected fusillade would have been reckless, especially when every opportunity was being given to allow the Chinese to give up arms and to decide upon unconditional submission as they must inevitably have to do before many days are over.

In conversation with a passenger by the Hongkong steamer last evening I was told that the White Flag—at least two of them—were distinctly visible from the deck of the steamer, of course, with the aid of marine glasses.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS are not awaking. I have seen quite a number of ball cartridges that have been captured. It is said by one who has been to the "front" that the Chinese have even been using Dum-dum expanding bullets. These I have not seen myself, but some empty cartridge shells are finding their way in the private collections of those who have a liking for treasuring souvenirs of the kind. The arms that have fallen into the hands of the Portuguese are said to be of the Martini and Mauser patterns, even superior to those in use by the Portuguese troops.

CANNONADING TO BE RESUMED. I had a conversation with a naval officer yesterday. He made no secret of the fact that, unless the Chinese surrender by 1 p.m. to-day, a naval contingent will be landed by the gunboat *Patia*, who will co-operate with the land forces and march against the Chinese. The plan is to shell their fortified positions. It is hoped that the demonstration of force alone will convince the Chinese of the futility of hopeless resistance and that they will yield to the inevitable situation without a resort to physical force which may be attended by painfully disastrous consequences.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD. The market-place of Colowan is a veritable city of the dead. The abominable emanations from the corpses in a rapidly advancing state of putrefaction render the task of burying the dead a most nauseous affair. A returning *ranchero* (i.e., a steward of the camp mess) from Colowan, who is attached to the Artillery Corps, tells of the difficulty encountered in burying the dead bodies fast enough. The task is rendered doubly more difficult for the men who have to toil under the blazing heat of the sun. This same man is my authority for the statement that men, women and children innumerable have already been buried. The scavenging duties in the main village, now a heap of hopeless ruin, are anything but easy to carry out in the present trying circumstances.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION. Mr. Luiz Nolasco da Silva and Mr. Silva Mendes, both of the legal profession, have identified themselves prominently in a public subscription which invites money from the citizens for the purchase of little comforts, like tobacco and light refreshing beverages, for the soldiers at Colowan. When I saw the list yesterday already three foolscap pages of paper were fully inscribed with names, which goes to show the tangible appreciation of the Portuguese of the services rendered by their soldier brethren.

DEPARTURE OF THE "DONA AMELIA." The Portuguese cruiser *Rancho Dona Amelia*, which was to have left Hongkong the other day, did not proceed to Macao on Wednesday. We understand that the delay was due to some slight repairs to her boilers. However, at noon to-day the cruiser cast off her moorings at the moon-of-war anchorage and shaped a course westward with destination to Macao. Owing to her greater draught it will not be possible for the *Dona Amelia* to approach too close to the island of Colowan, but her presence in the Macao roadstead will be useful in an emergency. Her larger complement of men will enable a bigger naval contingent to be landed if occasion calls for further reinforcements ashore. There is little likelihood, however, that the *Dona Amelia* will be requisitioned into active service in Macao's "little war."

HONGKONG AMBULANCE SERVICE.

AVAILABLE DAY AND NIGHT. A complete ambulance service has been established throughout the City, and ambulances can now be procured not only at any hour of the night or day by telephoning (No. 365) to the Disinfecting Station, Tai-ping-shan, but additional ones have been stationed at the following places for use by the Police in all cases of emergency:—

- The Bay View Police Station.
- No. 1 Police Station.
- The Recreation Ground, Happy Valley.
- Eastern District Sanitary Matched (near No. 2 Police Station).
- The Sailors Home, Arsenal Street.
- The City Hall.
- The Supreme Court.
- The Central Police Station.
- The Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central.
- The New Western Market.
- The Tung Wah Hospital.
- The entrance gate to Queen's Road West to the Government Civil Hospital.
- The Western District Sanitary Office.
- The Cadet Depot, Kennedy Town.

Outside the City limits ambulances have also been stationed at the Pokfulam Police Station, at No. 6 Police Station, Peak, at Aberdeen, Shaukiwan and Stanley Police Stations, at the Water Police Station at Tsim-sha-tui and at the Kowloon-Canton Railway Camps. The Kowloon Disinfecting Station (Telephone No. 44 K) also serves Kowloon in the same manner that the City is served by the Tai-ping-shan Disinfecting Station.

These are all hand ambulances on bicycle or light wooden wheels, with rubber tyres, and of the St. John Ambulance pattern. Those stationed in the City are in the charge of the various District Inspectors, whose duty it is to see that they are kept clean and efficient, and that they are disinfectant after use. At the Sanitary Stations coolies are always available for the conveyance of these ambulances, but at the other stations the Police provide volunteers or engage street coolies for this purpose, while if the ambulance has been soiled or used for an infectious case, the Sanitary Department is notified so that it may be cleaned and disinfected at once.

CHINESE AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

We notice that in the Shanghai papers of late, there has been a considerable discussion going on about the use of the public gardens by the Chinese, with particular reference to the exclusion of Chinese from the public gardens of the Model Settlement. In Shanghai, as is well known, the spots of time are debarré from entry to the gardens which pertain purely to the Foreign Settlement, and the same thing may be said to apply to many settlements contiguous geographically to Shanghai. But the whole question is an intensely interesting one, bringing in, as it does, the capacity of the Chinese race to enjoy and appreciate the beauties and delights of a made garden.

IN HONGKONG there is little doubt as to the subject either on the part of the public or of the Government, for the opinion appears here to prevail that as the Chinese are the first and best gardeners in the world, naturally they must be the first and foremost in appreciating the beauties of a public garden and of conserving those amenities which make it what it is.

It has always seemed to us regrettable that in the Northern Settlement selection should be allowed to play a part in the setting down of those who shall be denizens of the public gardens, although the argument of the *North China Daily News* may be very sound to the effect that the old order of things must not be changed and that what has been provided for the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai shall be preserved for the inhabitants of the Foreign Settlement. It is no doubt too far away from Hongkong for us to venture to dispute an assertion made by such a staid and reputable journal as the *Daily News* which combines absolute accuracy with a perfect keen of things Chinese, but at the same time it seems to lose the

POINT OF ITS ARGUMENT when it admits that the lack of Foreign consideration for Chinese feelings tends to lead to the Chinese belief that Foreign influences in the Empire are incompatible with Chinese interests and are to be combated on every possible occasion.

In Hongkong we have a different mode of dealing with the entire to our public gardens, so far as the Chinese are concerned. Every one has a right, whatever his rank, to enter into the Botanic Gardens and enjoy the beauties of that lovable spot. No one is galled by a matter of fact, there used to be some signs of resentment on the part of Europeans (finding expression in the local newspaper) that the Gardens were made free of access to all classes irrespective of cleanliness or decency. At the same time, Hongkong would never dream of shutting its Chinese citizens out from the pleasures to be begotten in a sojourn in its public gardens for the reason that a few coolies also obtain admission unbeknown to the keepers of the gate. Better far let one vagrant enjoy himself in the secluded beauty of the spot than that one dozen righteous men should suffer. In this direction we imagine that Hongkong can "show points" to Shanghai for here, as there, the community is made up for the main part of Chinese, who are our biggest taxpayers and therefore the largest contributors to the

PUBLIC REVENUE.

When it comes to a matter of consideration between the merits or demerits of the respective races who make up the community in such disproportionate numbers, it appears to be foolish to think of shutting out the Chinese from any benefit that the good governance of Great Britain has bestowed upon this or any other Colony. We are all aware that as a race the Chinese are very shy, indeed, of the appearance in public of their woman kind and nothing can be more pleasant than to observe the freedom with which Chinese womenfolk enjoy themselves with immunity from insult or even impertinent observation in the beautiful precincts of the Botanic Gardens.

In other places as well one only needs to see to know the pleasure which the Chinese take in bits of beautiful cultivation and the rearing of flowers. In Hongam, for instance, one cannot go to the house of any Chinese gentleman without being charmed by the house garden—sometimes, it is true, hidden away amongst most unpromising surroundings—but almost always full of a beauty of itself. There is one suggestion made by our northern contemporary which we would like to quote, and it is this—that if the Chinese up in those regions should desire a public park or gardens of their own there would be little trouble in getting the project set on foot and successfully accomplished. We in Hongkong appear to think differently, for the general opinion is that what is good for one is good for all and what is beneficial to the European resident is equally so to the Chinese who make up the bulk of our population.

PUBLIC BATH-HOUSES.

The free Public Bath-houses erected by the Government at Waichai and in Poon-lane, Tai-ping-shan, and also the temporary bath-houses, fitted up in Chinese tenement houses rented for this purpose, at 92 Second Street and a Sheng Fung Lane, have been in considerable demand by the poor class of Chinese and the following figures show the total number of persons who have used these bath-houses during the year 1909:—

Waichai	149,747
Poon-lane	210,518
Second Street	76,610
Sheng Fung Lane	2,671
Total	439,546

Separate baths, with an ample supply of hot water, are furnished at each of these bath-houses—that at Waichai is for men only, and is largely used by the cool coolies engaged in coal ships in the Harbour, and that at Second Street is also for men and boys only. The Poon-lane bath-house has separate buildings for men and for women and children, and the Sheng Fung Lane bath-house is for women and children only.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

COINING OF COPPER CASH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 15th July, 1910.

The Canton branch of the Imperial Mint has obtained permission from the Ta-chia Pu (Ministry of Finance) to resume minting of copper cash for circulation in Canton.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

Mr. Joseph Lind has for several years held the important position of superintendent of the Fashan-Samshai branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway of the Three Provinces. It is now reported that the railway Office of this branch line has written to Mr. Lind informing him that his services will be no longer required and that his connection with the Company will terminate at the end of the Chinese 6th moon. It is also reported that a Chinese engineer, named Tsai Tia Foo, has been appointed Mr. Lind's successor.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun is slightly indisposed and has not received any visitors during the past few days.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice at the four sheds in the city of Canton on the 11th instant were as follows:—Eastern shed, \$1,489.50; Western shed, \$1,433.50; Hoam shed, \$1,819 and Woogsha shed, \$1,185.60. On the same day a sum of \$7,000 worth of rice was sold to the villagers.

FRENCH FESTIVITIES.

To-day being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, sports have been arranged to take place in Shamoon this afternoon in the French Concession. In the evening, fire-works will be let off in the harbour and illuminations will be a feature in the French Concession. The French steamer *Charles Hardouin* will probably not leave for Hongkong at the usual hour but after the pyrotechnic display has been concluded, in order to afford visitors an opportunity of witnessing the fireworks before their departure. In the forenoon the French Consul at Canton, Monsieur Reau, received a number of officials both foreign and Chinese and friends who called on him to offer him their congratulations on the occasion.

CHINESE AERONAUT.

A Chinese named Hui Cheung, a native of the Heungshan district, who has been residing in foreign countries for a number of years, has been successful in making a balloon which he is said to have exhibited on several occasions at Hongkong (sic) and other places. This balloon as advertised by the man can ascend to a height of over 6,000 feet. He has now brought the balloon to Canton for exhibition and has obtained permission from the Taotai of Constabulary for the purpose. The show will take place for two days on the 18th and 19th instant at half past four each day in the afternoon in a spacious ground at Tai Sha Tou in the vicinity of the Tung Kwan theatre. Admission fees are as follows:—1st class \$2, and 2nd class \$1 and 3rd class 50c.

CHEAP RICE.

The total amount of money realised from the sale of cheap rice in Canton, on the 13th inst. was \$9,575.90, of which \$3,769.40 were collected at the Eastern Shed, \$1,819 at the Western Shed, \$1,750 at the Hoam Shed and \$5,050.50 at the Woogsha shed; in addition to a sum of about \$3,000 collected from the distribution of cheap rice at the four sheds to villagers.

MEDICAL DELEGATE.

Dr. Cheung A-Holt, a returned American student, who was deputed to Norway to attend the Leprosy Conference held there last year as China's representative, has returned to Canton.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realised from the distribution of cheap rice in Canton on the 13th instant were as follows:—Eastern shed, \$1,786; Western shed, \$1,841; Hoam shed, \$3,340 and Woogsha shed, \$1,971. In addition to the above figures, a sum of upwards of \$10,000 worth of rice was sold to villagers, who came to Canton to obtain the supply of the daily staple on that day.

SANITARY BOARD.

Following are some of the items in the agenda list for the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday next:—

- Reply from Government relative to water closets.
- Report of the Committee re certain complaints against the Kowloon Conservancy Corporation.
- Report of the Committee re a complaint against the Kowloon Conservancy Contractor.
- Report of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health relative to rat-catching in Kowloon.
- Minutes by the Medical Officer of Health relative to the nullahs to the East of the Military Hospital.
- Correspondence relative to an untrained nullah near the Military Hospital.
- Correspondence relative to Chai Wan Cemetery.
- Correspondence relative to Section A of Ma Tau Wai Cemetery.
- Correspondence relative to limewashing houses in Shaukiwan and Aberdeen.
- Application for permission to erect a water closet and a urinal at Tai-koo Dockyard Marine Lot No. 2, Quarry Bay.
- List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1905-1909 for the month of June, 1910.
- Correspondence relative to the storing of poultry at No. 7 Lower Lascar Row.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES.

THE MARKET CONTINUES FIRM AND STRAIGHT.

London, July 6. The Rubber Market keeps firm, and prices are steady. Fine sheet is quoted at 9/10 1/2 which is a moderate increase on the previous quotation. Fine sheet is selling at 9/10 1/2 which is a moderate increase on the previous quotation. Fine sheet is selling at 9/10 1/2 which is a moderate increase on the previous quotation.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

To those not directly affected by it, the curious manifesto which was issued the other day by Viceroy Yuzo of Canton may have appeared as containing a somewhat curious type of humour but to those parties who have most cause to feel these periodical eruptions of get-rich-quick methods of which the Kwangtung authorities seem to be enamoured it must have once again proved an eye-opener and emphasized the fact that it is easier for the Chinese authorities to enter into treaties than to observe the stipulations contained in them. Since the beginning of the world there have been many people who have been guilty of the downright perversion of truth but the true celestial does it in his own inimitable way. The energetic official who at present presides over the destinies of South China is evidently a past master in the art of making a thing seemingly appear that which it is not. Did not a certain genius say "Live and learn"?

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

The outbreak of hostilities between the hordes of pirates infesting the country not very many miles from the Colony and detachments of Portuguese troops at Macao provided local residents with a lively topic of conversation and speculation was rife during the week as to what the final upshot of it all was going to be. I was glad to notice in the columns of the *Telegraph* that a truce had been declared a day or two ago, if not permanently, in any event for the time being; and that the Portuguese authorities had generally adopted a conciliatory attitude. For my own part, I would not care to see a greater amount of bloodshed than has been absolutely necessary for vital reasons. But what struck me very forcibly on first reading the news of this outrage was the fact that for a long time past almost every journal of any standing has been crowding itself hoarse over the question of what is popularly termed "China's Awakening." Such a thing as the awakening of China only exists in the minds of vivid impressionists and is used by those uncouth souls who are commonly known by the name of missionaries as a weapon whereby they find an outlet for their proselytizing proclivities. The whole thing seems to me nothing more or less than a snare and a delusion, for surely there can be no awakening on the part of a nation whose representatives tear treaties into fragments and scatter the pieces to the winds and among whose people are included piratical bands who are bold enough to put into operation their murderous plans in the very heart of civilization, as it were. Of course, one must not forget the fact that the Middle Kingdom had lived in a state of civilisation at a time when her present-day superiors were barbarians by comparison but she has since jumped down from her exalted position to her present-day state. Until the strong man springs up to whom will be assigned the colossal task of lifting up the nation from the rut into which she has fallen, thus bringing about another turning-point in her career, this time for the better, I fear things will go on much the same as usual.

ENDLESS PRAYER CHAIN.

I notice that screaming fable known as the "Endless Prayer Chain" with which we had recently been pestered, has spread to India. One lady complained that out of a large number of copies of the "Ancient Prayer" that had been sent to her three were directed to a leoparded hand to her daughter and asked if something could not be done to expose and extinguish the fraud. It is difficult to believe that any of the people who keep up the chain, really believed in the assurance of "some great joy on the ninth day," or that most of them are not practical jokers. At any rate the thing is a nuisance to the recipients, and for what good it may do, we will repeat that the originator of the chain was either amusing himself or was himself half-witted. It seems a superfluous to add that the Bishop of London ever made such a fool of an even blasphemous promise as the message accompanying the "Ancient Prayer" indicates.

PYTHON STREW.

To a recent home paper appears the news of a banquet, the bill of fare for which was, to say the least of it, unusual at which Prince Louis Bonaparte was the guest of honour. The banquet was given by a society called the Society of Acclimatization, one of the objects of which is the introduction into France of food not generally known there. The banquet took place at the Gare de Lyon. The bill of fare was:

- Ostrich eggs omelette.
- Stewed python.
- Algerian tortoise.
- Roast gazelle.
- Porcupines in aspic.
- Cold crow.
- Antelope.
- Dated salad.
- Cactus salad.

For those who were hungry, still roast beef and new potatoes were supplied. "Roast gazelle tastes like roast lamb" said one of the guests, but all the other dishes were, peculiarly nasty, except the python, which tasted like last week's fish. It was eatable, however. The tortoise was like an oily chicken which had been suffering from a bilious attack, and as for the porcupine in aspic he would rather have dined off the quills. As for the gazelle, it was a sort of sparrow from Africa. Local hotel proprietors should take a leaf out of the book of the organizers of the above sumptuous repast. Python stew and Algerian tortoise would then perhaps become fashionable dishes on St. Andrew's Night, the haggis, of course, being given first place.

THE FLYING AGE.

Airship literature has already a vocabulary of its own, and sometimes has to do with the aid of a glossary of technical terms. There constantly crop up in accounts of flight, and it may be interesting to mention a few of them. The flying ground is called an aerodrome, though early writers used this for the flying machine itself. However, on the analogy of "hippodrome" it is now reserved for the ground. The place of the aeroplane is called aerofield. Anything flying by means of planes is an aeroplane, anything like a balloon is an aerostate. A biplane has two main planes, one over the other. A glider is an aeroplane without a motor. A gyroscope is a flying machine with a rotating wheel. A gyroplane is a flying machine with a revolving wheel. They are usually tilted to give a forward motion also. A monoplane has one or more pairs of wings arranged in the same plane. A biplane has several planes one over the other. An orthopter has a flying wing. The French called an aeroplane a *dirigible*, and this term is coming into general use.

CANAL CATCH.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

LAST YEAR'S OUTBREAK.

The official account of the small outbreak of plague in Hongkong is contained in the medical reports just issued. It says:

There was a small outbreak of plague during the year, the total number of cases registered being 155 as compared with 1,073 in 1908, 240 in 1907 and 803 in 1906. Of these 155 cases 91 occurred in Kowloon and 64 in Hongkong. Thirty-one of the Kowloon cases occurred in Kowloon City—a native city of old rat-ridden dwellings which only came under British jurisdiction in 1899 and has not yet been rebuilt. The non-Chinese cases comprised 3 Indians, 1 Asiatic Portuguese and 1 Japanese, all resident in Kowloon, and 2 Japanese cases imported from Japan.

The deaths from plague numbered 108, including 4 non-Chinese deaths, so that the mortality among the non-Chinese was 57 per cent. and among the Chinese 81 per cent. Some 650 small bins have been fixed throughout the City and Kowloon and in the more important villages, for the reception of dead rats. These bins are one gallon drums with hinged covers and are fixed to telephone and lamp standards and filled two-thirds full of a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic creosote which they may catch or find dead on their premises into these bins. The bins are visited once daily in the cool weather and twice daily in the hot weather by rat-collectors (one for each health district) and the rats duly tickled and delivered at the Mortuary for classification and bacteriological examination.

When a plague-infected rat is found in one of these bins men are specially detailed to fill up all rat-runs in the houses adjoining such bins; rat poison is offered to all the neighbouring householders, and special attention is paid to the integrity of all gratings for the exclusion of rats from the houses.

In addition to the foregoing special measures rat poison and traps are distributed throughout the year to all householders on application, and the Chinese generally are encouraged to keep cats in their houses and godowns, while a special rat-poisoning campaign is instituted just before the onset of the epidemic season, i.e., during January, February and March. Throughout the year there is also a continuous house cleansing of native dwellings, with a view to the removal of all rubbish which may serve as nesting places for rats, while the floors and skirting are washed with a one per cent. solution of kerosene emulsion to destroy fleas and other vermin.

During the year 63,113 rats were caught or found dead in the City of Victoria and 16,321 in Kowloon. Those from the City were examined by the Government Bacteriologist at the Public Mortuary and those in Kowloon by Dr. Pearce, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, with the result that 399 of those from the City and 118 of those from Kowloon were found to be infected with plague. It is somewhat remarkable that throughout the whole year there was a marked preponderance of female over male rats, caught, the numbers for the City being 28,945 males and 31,167 females.

A JAPANESE GHOST STORY.

A curious ghost story comes from Yokosuka which seems to call for investigation by those interested in psychical research, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It seems that one of the sailors at the torpedo-station at Nagaura has of late seen a mysterious figure every night, or rather morning. The apparition appeared regularly about two o'clock every morning, and in passing the story this very remarkable ghost invariably saluted in approved military fashion. The figure used to disappear into the gunpowder magazine and soon reappear, again saluting the sailor as it passed on its way. This mysterious visitor was, of course, talked about among the sailors at the naval station, and a party of ten men, led by a petty officer, decided to go to the shadowy visitor and endeavour to solve the mystery. Accordingly on the night of June 21, they hid themselves behind the sentry's box and awaited developments. About half-past one in the morning the ghost made his appearance as expected, and the bold sailors, all armed with stout clubs, sprang out from their hiding-place and began to belabour the figure with sturdy blows. Then a strange thing happened. The ghost changed from the semblance of a human being into that of a coil, and ran off into the woods, and the mystery remains, not only unsolved, but more mysterious than ever!

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

SEVERE COMPETITION RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION.

The Amsterdam market has been somewhat adversely influenced by the publication of the report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, which has not come up to expectations. The Board states that the joint production in the past year amounted to 1,445,359 tons, as against 1,204,132 tons in 1908. Competition has grown very severe, and, consequently, low prices have ruled in a part of the year, which had a depressing influence on the company's profits. Moreover, petroleum prices were abnormally low in Europe. The Batavia Petroleum Maatschappij, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Petroleum and the Shell, to which the production of the various estates is entrusted, had therefore to lower its dividend from 17½ to 16½ per cent. (the difference amounting to fl. 800,000). The Royal Dutch board adds to this that most certainly this circumstance would have necessitated a lowering of the dividend on Royal Dutch shares were it not that, beginning with 1909, the directors are only entitled to 4 per cent. of the profits, instead of 8 per cent. (fl. 600,000). Royal Dutch Petroleum shares having been given to them as compensation for this smaller distribution out of the profits.

DANISH ships in ports of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to life-saving appliances, on proof that they have complied with the Danish regulations on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

July 16th, noon.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars	7½
Anglo-Javas	Tis. 15
Anglo-Malays	38½
Balgoways	19
Batu Tigas	—
Berlams	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajabs	—
Caray Uniteds	25½ prem.
Castlefields	150½
Changkat Serdangs	14
Cheras	30
Damansaras	180½
Eastern Internationals	35½ prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenavals	32½
Glenahills	—
Golcondos	137½
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	136½
Indragiris	52½
Inch Kenneths	—
Jonglondors	—
Kampungs	8½ prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	202½
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Manadros	—
Labus	—
Ledburys	90½
Linggis	62½
London Asiatics	16½
London Ventures	7½
Merrimans	—
Pajams	58
Pegohs	34½
Rubber Trusts	43½ prem.
Saggas	330½
Sandycrofts	33½
Sapongs	—
Senfelds	—
Sekongs	376 prem.
Shelfords	7½
Singapore & Johores	58
Sumatra Paras	15½
Sungei Obahs	115½
Sungei Kapars	18½
Tanjongs	55½ prem.
Tangkahs	25½ prem.
Toerangs	5½ prem.
Ulu Rantis	—
United Serdangs	138½
United-Singapores	52
United Sumatras	13½
United Langkats	—
Para Rubber	9½ per lb

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

A London wire states that the Edinburgh Company has declared an interim dividend of fifteen per cent.

The Cicely Rubber Estates Company pay a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 60 per cent, making 135 per cent for the year; and on the preference shares 6½ per cent, making 140 per cent for the year, and carries forward £5,449.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 15th inst.:

Business has again been dull since we wrote last and in a few instances shares have weakened, but on the whole the market has remained fairly steady.

Rubbers.—The market has ruled steady during the week with an undertone of strength. There seems to be more inclination to buy from London as we close. Para Fine Hard Rubber is quoted 10½ by cable.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand and sales at 55½/56½ have taken place. London comes unchanged at 49½/50½. Subject to audit the Directors propose that the same dividend for the first half of the year be paid, viz. £3, that \$500,000 be placed to Reserve Fund, and about \$2,000,000 be carried forward. Nationals are still wanted at 5½.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue on offer at 57½. Unions have been dealt in to a small extent at 58½, but shares are difficult to obtain at present price. North China remain firm with buyers at Tis. 115 and Yangtze at 120.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are obtainable at 51½, while Hongkong Fires are steady at 53½.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again received considerable attention and sales to some extent have taken place at 41½. Indo Chinas have been ruling dull and offers are wanted. They are nominally quoted at 56½. The price at home is unchanged, viz. £4 for the Preference and £3 for the Ordinary. Douglas Steamships have further receded and can now be had at 53½. China and Manilas are unchanged with sellers at 57. Shell Transports have been the medium of a large business and sales have been effected as high as 101½, but at the close the market is slightly easier and 101½ is the best price now obtainable. Star Ferries have changed hands at 52½ and the new shares at 54.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain firm at 310½, and a small business has been done forward on this basis. Luxors have not been dealt in but are obtainable at 52½.

Mining.—Rams are offering at 57½ and might be had at a slightly lower rate. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company are in demand at Tis. 16, after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again been sold at 55½ and also at 40½, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves seem to be out of favour at present and are offering at 45½. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves advanced to Tis. 122, but sales are also reported at Tis. 120.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in some demand and have been placed at 5100½ and 5101. Shanghai Lands have been sold to the North at Tis. 108. Hongkong Hotels are offering rather freely and 58½ would probably be accepted. West Point are inquired for at 52½. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at 5107. The new shares are still offering at 58½.

Cotton Mills.—Kwos have been sold at Tis. 124. Other Northern mills, according to latest mail advices, are as follows:—Internationals Tis. 50, Lau Kung Mows Tis. 70, and 80y Chees Tis. 240. Hongkong Cottons are wanted at 55 after sales.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands have been forced on the market, and a fairly large business has been transacted. Sales as low as 50½ have taken place. The market has, however, since strengthened and 51½ is now obtainable. China Providents are on offer at 34½. Hongkong Electric have been dealt in at 510. China Lights are offering at 51½. Ropes continue in demand at 320½. Dairy Farms are asked for at 4½, but nothing under 5½ is obtainable. Watsons are discharged with buyers at 60½. Ices have been sold at 140. China Borneos have found buyers at 5½ and more shares can be placed. Peak Tjams are on offer at 34½, and new shares at 510. Powells have dropped to 52½. Lungkays are quoted in the North at Tis. 1430 and Sumatras Tis. 185.

Rubbers.—Singapore shows no improvement but a fair business has been transacted with London in sterling stocks. United Sumatras have gone to London at 13½, and Sumatra Paras at 13½ and later at 14½. Toerangs have changed hands locally at 2½ and 2½ premium. Anglo Malays have been sold at 28½ and Tangkabs at 27½ and 27½ premium, but close rather stronger. United Serdangs have gone to London at 131½ and are wanted at the improved rate of 136½. Linggis have been sold at 61½ and Batu Tigas at 115½. London Ventures have been in good request and as high as 7½ has been paid. Singapore stocks have been neglected, but there is a small demand for Sandycrofts and Pegohs at recent quotations. Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1½/7½ on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 7½.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

DR. F. T. KEY'S REPORT.

Dr. F. T. Key, health officer of the port, makes an interesting report on the work of his department for the past year. He writes on the inspection of emigrants as follows:—

The emigrants pass in single file, and those who appear to be suffering from any communicable disease, and those physically unfit for labour are stopped and sent ashore. This examination at best can only be a superficial one, but yet sufficient to detect febrile conditions, skin diseases, eye diseases, physical debility, and the more pronounced symptoms which make themselves evident in beriberi, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

This is an important part of the Health Officer's duties, and consists in the medical examination of all emigrants leaving the port of Hongkong. They must on board a few hours prior to the sailing of the ship, provided with their tickets, and in the case of assisted emigrants, women, and children, with photographs as well.

In this work the Harbour Office and the Registrar General's Department send representatives who check the tickets and examine the photographs so as to prevent any substituting or kidnapping of children.

Emigrants for the American ports, Mexico and British Columbia, are previously examined on board the bulk of the Disinfecting Bureau, where they receive a bath, have their temperatures taken, and their clothing and baggage thoroughly disinfected; they then embark and undergo a final examination before sailing.

The total number of emigrants passed during the year amounted to 76,430, of these 48,016 were for the Straits Settlements, while the remaining 28,414 were for San Francisco, British Columbia, Honolulu, Mexico, and other ports.

The monthly figures reached their maximum in the month of April, when 9,212 left the Colony.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-two Filipino labourers arrived in Hongkong during the latter half of the year, and were transhipped by the Pacific Mail steamers in batches twice monthly. These men are under contract to work for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Thus the figures for Honolulu show a marked increase over those of last year, being 1,831 as compared with 30.

The total numbers rejected during the year amounted to 913.

KING MANUEL AND ENGLAND.

Lisbon, 15th June.

At the special session of the Geographical Society, which took place at Lisbon to-day, a striking tribute was paid to the memory of the late King Edward.

The proceedings were attended by King Manuel, Queen Amelia, and the Duke of Oporto, as well as by members of the Portuguese Ministry, representatives of the Corps Diplomatique, and notable personages in fashionable society.

King Manuel delivered a brilliant speech, in the course of which he not only spoke in eulogy of the beloved monarch who recently passed away, but also extolled the characteristics of the British nation. His Majesty emphasised how well he remembered the kind reception which was accorded him when he visited England, and, in conclusion, he expressed the confident hope that King George would be a loyal friend and treaty ally, as was King Edward.

His Majesty telegraphed to King George expressing the sentiments of the meeting.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING Mr. J. R. M. SMITH'S absence on leave Mr. N. J. STABB has been appointed ACTING CHIEF MANAGER. G. BALLOU, Chairman of the Court of Directors, Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [490]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "LENNOX," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargoes are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [491]

LAST NIGHT! THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

To-night! To-night!!

Don't Forget LAST MATINEE: TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at 9.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [479]

NEW CHINESE COINS.

PLAIN AND UNATTRACTIVE.

It is rather disappointing to find that the new Chinese silver coins are plain and unattractive, for the appearance of a coin has much to do with its popularity, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*. The few sets that have been issued were nicely set in plush boxes, but even in such favourable circumstances, with the glitter of newness to set them off, they failed to win approval from the Chinese. There is, however, one point about the subsidiary coins that arouses confidence and dispels misgivings in regard to their relative values. It is the fact that they are marked clearly 1 dollar, ½ dollar and 1/10 dollar, which is a simple expedient to overcome temptation to discount.

The copper and nickel coins may be expected at any time, and, if the Ta-Ching Government Bank is not unduly optimistic, there will be a steady stream of the new coins going into circulation by the end of this month.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 16th July. Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 19th July. Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Intimations.

KIDNEYS.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S KIDNEYS

KIDNEYS

at 60 cents per doz.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

The "ASAHI" Brewery is situated near the "SUITA SPRINGS." These Calibrated waters are used in the manufacture of our beer.

Purity guaranteed.

Note Price List:—

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"

Beer.

per case 4 doz. 4½

\$12.00

per case 3 doz. 4½

\$13.50

(To be obtained at all Retailers.)

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [49]

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West. TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities.

I HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms. Quick delivery. LEUNG TAI, Managing Director. Hongkong, 16th January, 1910. [499]

Quo Vadis CIGARETTES.

OF EXQUISITE AROMA AND SUPERB FLAVOUR.

The Tobacco for each Cigarette is specially selected, and the least particle of dust carefully removed. It is then rolled and wrapped in PURE RICE PAPER, thus making the Cigarette absolutely harmless to the throat.

Price \$3.00 per 100 from

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 135.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 7TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail-Express Train

and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate or Steamers and 1st Class to Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

1. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	MONDAY, 18th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 19th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHEUNGSHING"	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	THURSDAY, 28th July, Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kuttsang," "Cheungshing" and "Namsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Meji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Ussakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	17th July, Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHILU"	17th July, Daylight.
ILOILO & ORBU	"HUNGKIANG"	18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	19th July, 3 P.M.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHOW	"YUNHAI"	20th July, 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	21st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGHAI"	21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	27th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chuan, Linan, Chingwa, with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 85.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
SAIRO	3540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
RUBI	3540	E. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. S. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA

SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMU v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIOI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suroga	THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES. 1909
MARSHILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"MISHIMA MARU" Capt. A. E. Moss, Tons 9000 "KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000 "ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thomson, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

"KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. J. Nago, Tons 7000

SATURDAY, 13th Aug. From KOBE.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

"SHABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawai, Tons 7000

TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.

"TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000

TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

"HIKOKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000

FRIDAY, 5th August, Noon.

"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000

FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE

"CEYLON MARU" Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6000

TUESDAY, 26th July.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

"BINGO MARU" Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000

WEDNESDAY, 20th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000

WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"HITACHI MARU" Capt. N. Mathison, Tons 7000

THURSDAY, 21st July, at 5 P.M.

DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAI, OHI & YOKOHAMA

"KAWAGAWA MARU" Capt. O. H. Butler, Tons 7000

FRIDAY, 15th July, at 5 P.M.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class.....\$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd .. ".....\$ 80 \$ 70 \$ 60 \$ 50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO.

Manager.

Shipping—Steamer

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO."

Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above on 23rd inst.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.D.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA AND SEATTLE VIA

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On
---------	------	---------	----

1910

Aymeric.....4,361 J. Boyd.....26th July

Bowyer.....6,233 F. S. Cowley.....2nd Aug.

Redhill.....3,880 H. E. Dowell.....23rd Aug.

Oceanic.....4,657 F. W. Davies.....27th Sept.

Kwamir.....6,231 G. B. McGill.....20th Oct.

Aymeric.....4,361 J. Boyd.....20th Nov.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "GHAZEE".....On 30th inst.

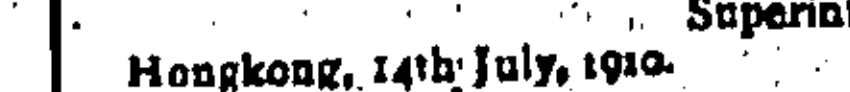
For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA

PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE".....On or about 6th August 1910.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or on the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

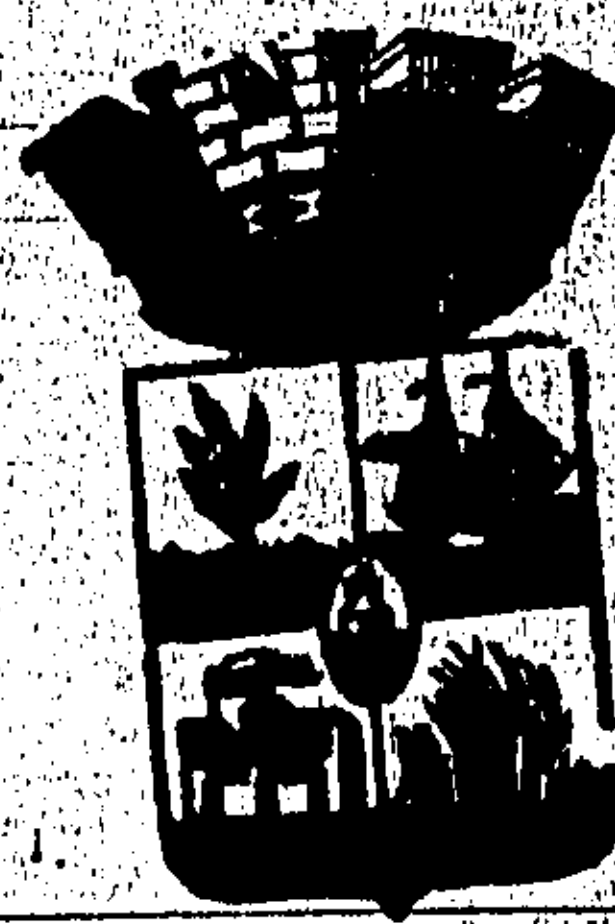
Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	RETURN AT LAST QUOTATION LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,024,918	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 2 1/2% = \$15.11	5 %	\$500 buyers \$49 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	90,015	27	26	\$4,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,881 \$154,881	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 125,213 Tls. 125,213	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	14,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$194,348 \$194,348	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$294,405	\$77,627	\$15 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$350,348 \$350,348	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,400,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$155
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,743 \$250,000	Dr. \$3,717	\$4% for 1908	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000	Nil.	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$28 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$507,500 \$108,545 \$108,545	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1908	8 %	\$32 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$10,000 \$240,000	243,755	\$6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 2 1/2% = \$3.75	...	\$65 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$240,000 \$700,000	243,755	3rd int. of 2 1/2% per share (Coup. No. 13) making in all 4 1/2% for 1908 and an interim of 1 1/2% for 1909	5 %	203 1/2 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$21,850 \$21,850	12,159	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.4.1910	4 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$2,500	...	A bonus of 5 %	...	\$14 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$53,680	Dr. \$1,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 %	\$168
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,811	\$3 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,125,000	Tls. 6.02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 825 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$25,000 \$24,390	24,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	...	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	4 1/2	18 1/2	\$6,378	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$4.65 for 1909 to all G \$1.15	...	41/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	18,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	\$25,875	Dr. \$8,450	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$20
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$1,000,000	\$204,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$55 s. and 50.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$221,448	\$51,785	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$50 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all 0. 1/2 1/2	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 54,000 Tls. 661,357	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 120
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$4,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issues	8 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$30	\$30	\$360,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,277	\$2.50 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,771	Final of \$ 1/2 making 7/2 for year end. 31.12.09	7 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$22,850	22,850	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 6,000	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 109
West Point Building Company, Limited	78,500	\$50	\$50	none	21,058	Final of \$1.20 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	24 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 40,000	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$20,000	\$2,552	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	12 %	Tls. 57 1/2
Laon-Ling-Cow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,822	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 70
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 400	Tls. 400	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 21,172	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$10,000	2,648	15 % per share for 1908	6 %	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	\$1,128	60 cents for 1909	...	\$9 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$2,500	10 cents for year ended 31.12.06	...	\$1.1 sellers
China Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,500	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,500	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$50,000	\$5,000	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$6 1/2 buyers
H. Phipps & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,708	74 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$40,000	\$7,516	{A dividend of \$1.30 per share and a bonus of 10 cents for 1909}	6 %	\$10
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,170	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$140 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 62,924	Tls. 116,682	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$11 buyers
Maatschappij van Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwerij op de Looi, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$20,000	\$3,014	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	Tls. 1,520
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 12,640	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 2 1/2 paid shares for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	51 paid shares for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$16.50 sellers
Philippine Colon Way, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	none	none	First year	...	\$15 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries de Tonkin	12,500	50	25	none	none	None	...	Hkong currency
South China Maritime Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$11,000	None	...	\$26 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$27,66	10 % for year ending 31st May 1909	10 %	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$46,000	\$248	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$9
United Assurance Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,041	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.12.09	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$5,000	\$2,612	25 cents for 1909	...	\$5 sellers ex div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	None	...	\$24 buyers
William Pott, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	None	...	\$24 sellers

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$1,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

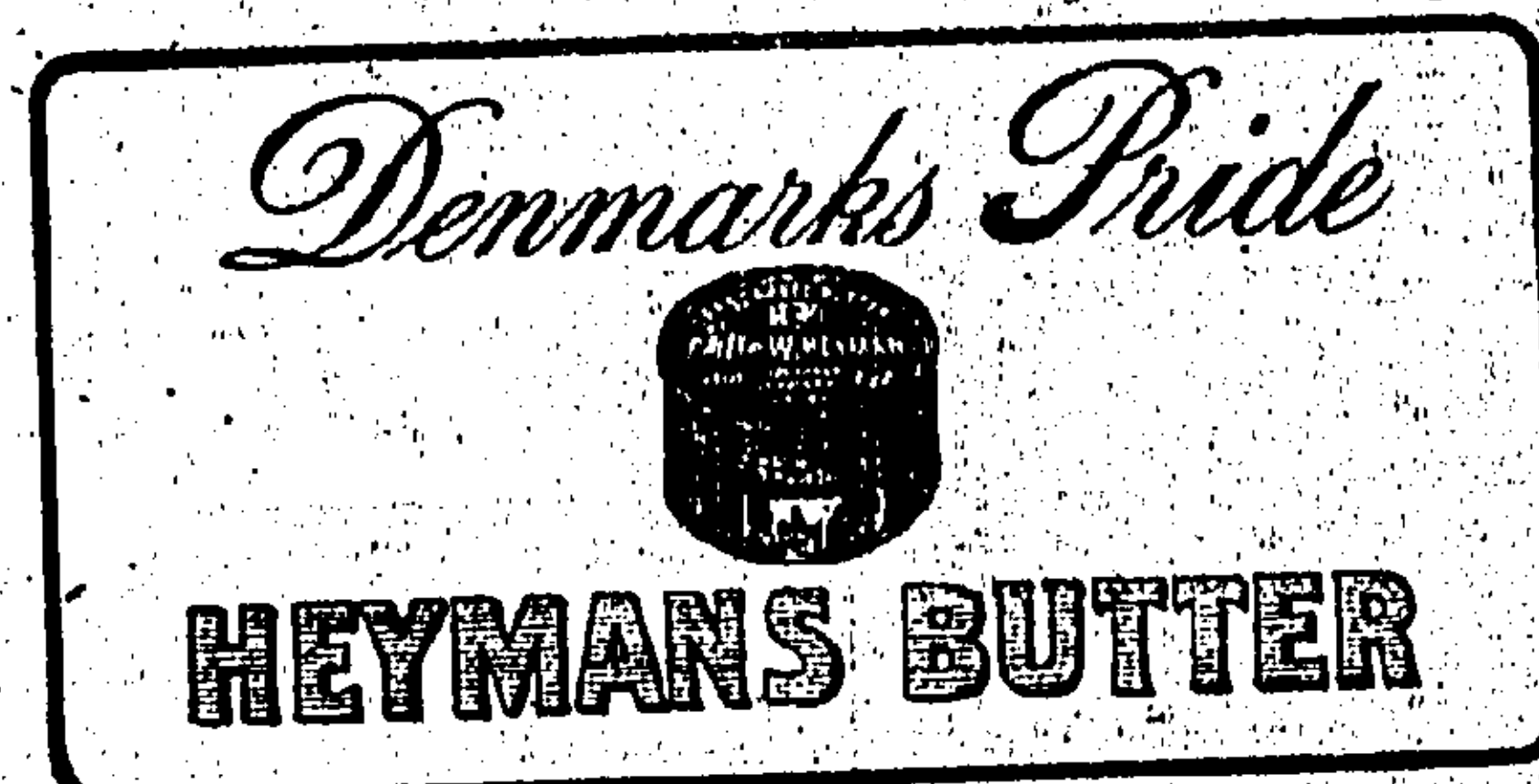
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Veneros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

F. BLACKHEAD & Co. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAHLERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNDRERS.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORRAM P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES

A TOO STABLE, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, (next to No. 1, Police Station).

AS established a SHORING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement. Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES: At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$2 per animal. At Kowloon, \$3 per animal. A TOO STABLE, Leighton Hill Road, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE 11, RAFFLES PLACE, HONGKONG, (Opposite the Police Station).



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES

A Speciality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

BICYCLES

FOR SALE

HONGKONG